The Columbian.

VOL 40. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY DECEMBER 7, 1905. NO 49.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $140,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

A BANK ACCOUNT

Gives comfort, happiness and security from the woes and miseries that come from poverty.

The ease with which you can save money and "pile up the dollars" may be a revelation to you.

Begin at once. We welcome small deposits.

The Bloomsburg National Bank

A. Z. SCHOCH, President. WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

A MAN'S CHRISTMAS

What most Men want for Christmas is something that they can wear.

House Coats, Bath Robes, Rain Coats, Neckwear, Gloves or any of the numerous articles that you can select so well from our Haberdashery Department.

An Overcoat or Suit would make an

Admirable Christmas Gift

Bring in your measurements and, if the garments do not fit, we'll cheerfully make any exchanges or refund your money after Christmas.

Come to a Man's store for a Man's Christmas.

BEN GIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

Work For The Home Missions

We Americans Should Not Throw Stones at Our Benighted Neighbors.

Some Things That Exist in This Enlightened Country of Ours That Need the Attention of the Home Missionaries.

The Philadelphia *Record* says: We Americans pride ourselves upon living in the most civilized country on the face of the globe. Ours is a Christian land, and we dwell in the Twentieth century. Yet there are reasons why we should not throw stones at benighted foreigners. For instance: It has been demonstrated that the question whether a man shall be whisked into eternity on a given date, under the form of laws founded upon the principle of equal justice to all, depends upon whether he can raise a certain number of dollars to pay the costs of an appeal: Another man may be taken by force from his family and friends, sold into slavery and worked to death, and in the conflict of authority between various officials or a lack of authority on the part of any of them there appears to be little prospect of adequately punishing the culpable or of breaking up their pernicious practices:

A third man, urged by the applause of thousands and tens of thousands of lovers of "sport," participates in a legalized riot with the set purpose of inflicting bodily injury on some other participant, and is himself beaten and kicked to death for the glory of his adversaries' alma mater. These are a few of the things that happen in our enlightened land today. We hold up our hands in horror at similar things that happened in the Old World a thousand years ago. There is work here for the home missionary society.

It is not yet time for us to attend to the beam in our brother's eye.

A NORMAL TEACHER DIES.

Miss Edith M. McDuffee, teacher of elocution and English literature at the Normal School, died at the Joseph Ratti Hospital last Thursday night at half past ten o'clock. She had been a member of the Normal faculty since last September. On Saturday, November 25th, in her last lesson with the Junior class she read Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar" and was so deeply touched by it that it seemed as though she had some premonition of what was so very soon to come to her. That night she was seized with illness, and on Sunday morning she was removed to the hospital, and in five days she was dead. Her home was in Springfield, Mass and the remains were taken there on Friday. A sister who was at once telegraphed for, was with her during her illness.

Miss McDuffee had shown her ability as a teacher, and had won the esteem and admiration of both teachers and pupils. The cause of her death was a malignant internal growth.

Royal Arcanum Officers

At last Friday evening's meeting of the Royal Arcanum the following named officers were elected for the ensuing term: Regent, William Lowenberg; Vice Regent, John Knies; Orator, Edward Searles; Guide, Edward E. Caldwell; Chaplain, W. D. Holmes; Past Regent, C. H. Kline; Secretary, G. E. Wilbur; D. W. Campbell; Treasurer C. S. Furman; Warden, Rush Cook; Sentry, Prof. O. H. Bakeless.

MAN SHOT

The Shooter Says Burglarly Was Attempted The Man Shot Denies It

Early Sunday morning a man named Charles F. Crawford, formerly of Grand Rapids, Michigan, but now living at Berwick, was shot on Light Street road at the residence of James Musselman.

Mussleman claims that Crawford and two companions were engaged in an attempt to burglarize the Musselman residence. He says a noise was heard on the outside of the house and on going out with his son to investigate, he found two men on the porch. Although one was armed they both turned to run, but Musselman fired.

On the other hand, Crawford claims that he and a friend named Hooligan had been escorting a couple of girls to their homes and were passing along Light Street road in a peaceable manner when they were shot without any provocation.

Crawford made his way toward the home of J. L. Dillon. Boyd Furman and Samuel Shaffer took the man, who was suffering severely from loss of blood to the Joseph Ratti Hospital. Shot were found in Crawford's legs, and some of them were removed. Hooligan's story does not agree with Crawford's. The latter has been arrested and will have a hearing as soon as he can leave the hospital.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

The Columbia County Teachers' Institute, in session since Monday, has thus far been a great success. Able instructors are present and the programs arranged by Superintendent Evans for both day and evening sessions have been excellent ones. The full program was printed in our last issue.

On Monday evening Rogers and Grilley entertained a large audience with the harp and readings. They have been here before, and always please though their performance is a very light one.

Dr. Ott's lecture on "Sour Grapes" on Tuesday evening was highly enjoyed by all who heard it.

Wednesday evening the popular concert of the Lenora Jackson Concert Co. again delighted a Bloomsburg audience. They, too, have been here before. Miss Jackson is an artist on the violin.

To night, Thursday, Col. Geo. W. Bain will lecture and he too is sure to have a large audience, for he has been here several times, and his ability is well known.

Superintendent Evans is entitled to much credit for the success of the institute, and for the complete arrangements in every detail.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY DUY.

District Attorney A. W. Duy has completed his term of office of three years, in which he has shown himself a very capable and efficient officer. He has discharged all his duties with ability and fidelity. An unusual number of important criminal cases have been tried during his term, several of them being murder cases, and he has devoted his best energies to the preparation and trial, and the business in his hands has been promptly dispatched. While fearless in the performance of his duties he has been courteous to all, and retires from office with the respect of the bench and the bar.

Col. and Mrs. A. D. Seely of Berwick were among the visitors to town on Sunday who attended the Elks' memorial service.

The Court's Sessions

Judge Staples of Stroudsburg Administers Justice With An Even Hand

FEW CRIMINAL CASES

The regular session of the court opened on Monday morning, his honor Judge Staples presiding, and the Associates on the bench.

Returns of constables taken. The Berwick constable was questioned in regard to the illegal sale of liquor, it having been reported that liquor is being sold to foreigners by unlicensed persons. The constable said he had failed to secure any evidence against the accused persons, and expressed the opinion that the disorder was caused by the hotel bars, whereupon the court informed him that it is the constable's duty to ascertain and report violations of the liquor law by the licensed places.

W. P. Robbins appointed tipstaff to the grand jury.

Grand jury called and sworn and Lewis Beishline appointed foreman.

Report of master filed, reporting in favor of granting a charter to the Independent Order of Americans.

C. A. Small Esq., was sworn in as District Attorney.

In estate of Jonas Rantz, deceased, auditor's report confirmed nisi.

In re adoption of Margaret L. Hartman, petition for adoption, the Court made an order that hereafter she shall assume the name and be legally known as Margaret Hartman Kreamer.

Subpoena in divorce awarded on petition of Orpha C. Bittenbender vs. Matthew G. Bittenbender.

Isaac Reichard appointed guardian of Mamie, Tillie Selma, Dollie, Mellie, John and Thomas Low, minors of Alfred Low, deceased.

Petition of Isaac Reichard, guardian of Lillie Low, et al., for allowance granted.

Report of sale confirmed nisi in action of Jacob Garrison, guardian, vs. Anna Mary Harman, et al.

In estate of Elizabeth Buchanan deceased, report of sale was confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers of road in Orange and Center township was confirmed nisi.

The Court granted the petition of the administrator for discharge in the estate of Maggie Berlin.

Register's accounts confirmed nisi.

Prothonotary's Common Pleas accounts confirmed nisi.

Report of sale confirmed nisi in the estate of W. B. Wagner.

Report of viewers for a road in Cleveland township confirmed nisi. Report of viewers for a road in Benton township confirmed nisi.

W. M. Vastine was appointed guardian of Mertes, Josiah, Ruth and James E. Helwig.

Court confirmed nisi and fixed the width of the road at 33 feet, the report of viewers in favor of a public road in Hemlock township, the road beginning at a point in the public road between the house and barn on the property of James Gulliver.

The Court confirmed nisi the order for sale of real estate in the estate of Harvey S. Mourey, deceased.

W. H. Rhawn, Esq., filed a supplemental report as auditor making redistribution of the funds in the hands of H. A. M'Killip, receiver, as per his second and final account, and as directed by decree of Court dated November 18, 1905.

Clinton Herring, Esq., asked that the Court fix a time to hear witnesses in favor of a county bridge over Raven creek in Stillwater borough. It had developed, he stated, that the Commissioners were about to build the bridge which had been ordered by the Court when it was ascertained that the Grand Jury had never approved the building of the bridge. Court fixed Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

In case of Com. vs. John Alteroi, charge, shooting with intent, etc., to kill, maim and disable, the case was continued until the February term, and recognizance was taken in open court with James Cupola as bail.

Bond of Jerry A. Hess as Commissioner of Columbia County, was approved.

Auditor's report in estate of Susannah Reynolds, deceased, was confirmed nisi.

In estate of Wm. Gingles, deceased, the Court granted the petition for the sale of real estate.

A bridge over Raven Creek was presented to the grand jury for consideration.

Commonwealth vs Henry Kober. Mrs. Christian Bodman was prosecutrix. After the testimony was heard the Court remarked that the case should never have come before him and he put the costs on the prosecutrix.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Stetler. The case was prosecuted by the Bloom Poor District. Mrs. Stetler has been an inmate of the Danville Hospital for nearly three years, supported there by the Bloom Poor District. After hearing the testimony of several witnesses, Stetler was directed to pay $2.00 a week toward the support of his wife and enter into bail in the sum of $300.00 to comply with the order of Court.

Commonwealth vs David McElhenny was taken up and the family troubles received an airing. As some settlement was probable, the parties were given until Wednesday to try to conclude one.

The assault and battery case, O'Donnel prosecutor and Joseph McCarthy defendant, was taken up and a jury empaneled. As the defendant had no counsel, E. J. Flynn Esq., was appointed to defend him. The testimony disclosed that the quarrel resulted over the attempt of McCarthy to collect a debt from O'Donnel. When the latter refused to pay him, McCarthy struck the prosecutor. At this stage of

[Continued on 8th page, 4th Column.]

Suggestions —AS TO— XMAS GIFTS

Pocket Knives
Enamel Ware
Food Choppers
Carving Sets, Rogers
Asbestos Sad Iron Sets
Rochester Nickel Ware
Silver Ware, Fancy China
Watches, Mechanical Toys
Sleds, Rocking Horses, Etc.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTED GOODS.

For Sale by

J. G. Wells.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

That Present For X-Mas

For years we have made a specialty of carrying a large line of useful gifts for the Holiday Trade. Articles of personal adornment are all right in their way, but an article that can be used all the year around, and that brightens up ones' home is certainly a more desirable gift.

Two Articles that are always acceptable and always useful.

Rockingchairs and Rugs.

We carry large lines of both and at prices ranging from 50 cents for a small velvet mat up to $25.00 for a carpet sized rug, and from $1.50 up to $20.00 for rockers; all prices in between, and in every grade. The best that can be bought for the money.

Look Our Line Over Before Purchasing.

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

DEVICES USED ON THE SEA

Marvels of Skill in Appliances to Protect Life

SAFETY COMPARTMENTS

Submarine Telephone — Wireless Telegraphy and Automatically Operated Bulkheads — Recent Built Atlantic Liners Practically Non-Sinkable.

The dangers of travel by sea have become infinitely less than by land. The "human element" has less play here, and whereas the safety of the railroad train depends largely on the human eye of the engine driver and the clear brain of the operator, the modern steamship is kept true by mechanical devices, one checking another, till the margin of possible disaster is reduced to a minimum. Should a leak spring in the hull no human eye need notice it, but the watertight door in the compartment affected will automatically close; should a light go out at the masthead or on the port bow or elsewhere an indicator will ring a bell in the wheelhouse and a dial will tell where the trouble lies; should a dangerous coast or another steamship, hidden by the fog, be in close and unknown proximity a submarine telephone attachment will give warning, and by wireless telegraphy may knowledge of the presence of an iceberg or a derelict be gained from a passing ship, or a crippling of the machinery be communicated.

Probably the most important of the devices to insure safety to the ship are water tight compartments formed by heavy bulkheads, or partitions of steel, running from the keel to the upper deck, the doors of which can be closed instantly in case of accident. The compartment itself is not a new device, but until a few years ago, when a Scotch engineer named Stone discovered a way to close the doors both automatically and by hydraulic pressure controlled from the bridge, it was not always effective. To close all the doors separately by hand required considerable time, and it not infrequently happened that the firemen deliberately jammed them open lest in the hour of peril they should find themselves locked in some watery trap.

Now not only can the doors be closed simultaneously by the simple turning of a handle, but the doors will shut of their own accord as soon as the water in the compartment rises two feet above the bilge keel. In addition, should an explosion occur in the engine room the door there may be immediately closed and the steam prevented from escaping into the rest of the ship. No obstruction of coal or anything else can prevent the doors shutting, and all motive for jamming by the firemen is removed by a mechanism which permits of the opening of the door by any one caught in a compartment after it has been shut, by means of a handle at the side to reverse the hydraulic pressure. The door will then close again automatically.

The working of the system is accomplished by the supplying of pressure to all the vertical sliding doors—there are twenty-five of them on the newest boats—by a main running the whole length of the vessel. This main is in communication with four steam hydraulic accumulators, which are of sufficient capacity when charged to supply a pressure of from 500 to 700 pounds a square inch. The accumulators and the hydraulic pump which supplies them with the pressure fluid are above the water mark, so that the water in the hold would not interfere with their working.

Hydraulic power instead of steam, electricity or compressed air is used for operating the doors because of its greater safety under differing conditions. For instance, the bursting of a steam pipe would render inaccessible the room in which the break occurred; a breakage of electric installation or of the conducting wires might pass undetected, and pumps to provide compressed air would be unduly expensive and less reliable than the hydraulic pump.

A system of communicating through the water between ships at sea and the shore, by means of which the sound of submerged bells anchored off dangerous points on the coast can be heard on shipboard, is another of the notable safety devices which is being put in universal application. An extension of this system will permit of submarine telephone conversation should there be occasion for it.

The receiving apparatus on the ship, which picks up the sound of the bell and enables the pilot to determine its direction, consists of a pair of sensitive electric transmitters placed on the inside of the hull, against the outer plating, below the waterline. One transmitter is on the port side and the other on the starboard, and both are connected by wires to a telephone receiver box in the pilot house.

The modern liner has its rudder, which weighs about twenty-five tons, entirely under water, and there are two distinct sets of steering gear, one for ordinary work and the other below the water line. Should an accident happen to either set the other would be immediately available. By means of an instrument called a telemotor, operating hydraulically on a pressure fluid of glycerine and water, the helm can be put hard over within thirty seconds. —New York Herald.

BELOW DECKS ON A LINER.

Why the Chief Engineer Has Heavy Responsibilities.

One of the monthly magazines printed a fiction story whose purpose was to show that when a great Atlantic liner makes an unusually fine record the captain gets the credit, while the chief engineer is overlooked entirely. Praise of the officials of the line, it was contended, invariably goes to the men on the bridge instead of to the men below the decks, to whom it belongs rightly, and further on the point was made that the public knows only the captains of the ships, while the chief engineers, really of equal or of more importance, are lost in anonymity.

Before the ships sail about 3,000 tons of coal has been dumped into the bunkers through chutes, and nearly as many tons of fresh water for use in domestic purposes and also for making steam. Before the voyage begins the men who are to care for the machinery and those who handle about 330 tons of coal a day report.

This ship has about 10,000 horsepower capacity and is a seven day boat. There are employed in the propelling departments about this force: 20 engineers, 3 electricians, 2 refrigerating engineers, 1 deck engineer, 18 oilers, 6 water tenders, 64 firemen and 32 coal passers, a total force of 140 men.

This ship has eight double ended boilers, each with eight furnaces, and at least two single ended boilers, each with four furnaces, making altogether 72 furnaces. These furnaces eat up the 330 tons of coal a day.

The coal passers take it from the bunkers which extend alongside the ship and wheel it in barrows, depositing it in front of the boilers. The firemen feed it to the furnaces, their skill consisting in so spreading it on the fires that the greatest number of heat units will result in making the steam. The engineers and oilers and water tenders all have their appropriate work to do, and they work in shifts of four hours each.

The one demand on a liner, constant and unceasing, is for steam. It is to make that product that fully 150 men are kept employed where the passengers never see them.

The responsibility for running all the complicated mechanical equipment rests with one man, the chief engineer. To be ready for emergencies, to watch every part, piston, valve, shafts and whatnot, and to keep all the parts at their highest efficiency, is far more complicated a job than merely navigating a vessel. It requires as much nerve and mental caliber as the captain's task, and yet the world almost never hears the name of the chief engineer of any liner.

New Tricks of Smugglers.

"Diamond smugglers are a constant source of worry to us," said the Custom House inspector. "Despite every precaution taken here and abroad to spot them, not more than ten per cent are caught with the goods. There seems to be no limit to the devilish ingenuity employed by these—I was going to say gentry—but there are quite as many women in the business as men.

"It is really wonderful when you come to think of it, that we are ever able to make a good haul when you consider how easily diamonds can be concealed. Hollow heels are a favorite receptacle for the precious stones, and I understand that there are places in Europe where you can buy shoes specially constructed with spaces in the heels.

"If we did not have agents in Amsterdam and other diamond centers to watch suspected smugglers and keep an eye on buyers of the precious stones we should never make a capture. Cakes of soap used to be a favorite medium in which to smuggle diamonds into the country, but since we got wise to that dodge it is seldom tried nowadays. Porous plasters have often concealed thousands of gems, and I suppose are still used. We can't stop and examine every arrival into the country who wears one of these sticky attachments.

"I remember one woman, she is still in the business, who displayed great ingenuity in smuggling diamonds. It was only by chance that we caught her at one of her tricks. She arrived in a very striking Paris bonnet, which was ornamented with bunches of grapes. While we were examining her baggage this dream of a hat blew off and was smashed by a passing truck. I rushed gallantly to recover the hat and then saw that each of the grapes contained a diamond or precious stone. She got what was left of the hat but nothing more.

"What can a man of ordinary perception do with such people? They will best him every time unless he's gifted with second sight. I never see a chap with long hair but I think of the day we picked ten thousand dollars' worth of diamonds from a fellow's head who wore a pompadour like a brush heap.

"No, we can't keep up with all their tricks and don't expect to. It's the behavior of the smuggler that generally gives him away. When we see a man or woman acting uneasy, nervous, betraying his guilt by gestures, we have him searched. One gets to know the smuggler's face after a time, and so captures are made."

Building Without Wood.

A firm of Baltimore architects has drawn plans for a building without any wood in its construction. It will be six stories in height, the entire structure to be of re-enforced concrete and steel. Even the doors, window sashes and door jambs will be of metal.

Mountain range—The miner's stove

GORGEOUS LIVERIES WORN.

Servants of the Rich are Garbed in Fantastic Costumes.

"Servants' liveries are becoming more and more spectacular every day," said a prominent clubman, "and several families of New York's fashionable set rival Europeans in togging out their servants in magnificent raiment. If they go much further their retinue will look like a mountebank array or comic opera chorus. Right here it is only justice to say that the glories of powdered wigs and vari-colored livery are confined to their own homes, instead of being paraded on the coachman's box as in Europe. The New York juvenile with the ever-ready hoot, jeer and brickbat will keep Jeffersonian simplicity in public, you may bet.

"A young Fifth Avenue matron who entertains much has six men servants, who, on occasions of ceremony, are togged out in $200 liveries. They wear coats of pale blue that taper down behind to absurd little coat tails that reach the knees. In a vivid contrast that would turn a burlesque stage manager green with envy come tight knickerbockers of turkey red. White silk stockings gird the menservants' ample calves, and they are held in place by golden garters. Gold buckles ornament a pair of old-fashioned pumps on the footman's feet while gold buttons with the family coat of arms and golden cords are sprinkled liberally over the servitors' kaleidescopic raiment.

"On gala occasions a certain family of the newly rich have a uniform for their menservants which consists of claret-colored coats, maroon velvet breeches and black silk stockings. The costume is set off by epaulets, aguilettes and embroidery.

"The old families stick to the ordinary servant's suit of dark blue, brown, green or maroon, in which he can take his place on the family carriage. Miss Morosini affects black liveries with a slight touch of red; George Gould, claret-colored coats; with President Roosevelt a blue and white waistcoat is the distinctive feature. Wine-colored liveries, with red, blue and cerise collars, are the most popular, and, while the Vanderbilts affect them, no one has their monopoly."—New York Press.

Mountaineering is made easy the present day. The top of Burgenstock, which overlooks the Lake of Lucerne, in Switzerland, is now accessible to everybody by means of an electrical elevator, which carries the tourists to the dizzy height of 3,713 feet.

Strength of Left and Right Hands.

That right-handedness and left-handedness depend not so much on a difference of strength in the two hands as on a difference of skill is shown by some interesting recent measurements made by Professor Caster of the Rennes (France) Medical School. He finds that in the right-handed the left hand has almost uniformly nine-tenths of the strength of the right, at all ages and in both sexes. Another curious point established by Professor Caster is that the movements called by anatomists "supination,"—namely, turning the palm upward by rotating the forearm, is always more powerful than the opposite movement of "pronation" or turning the palm down by outward rotation. This the professor believes to be a peculiarity inherited from our earliest ancestors. Possibly the fact that our arboreal great-grandparents were more accustomed to collect objects by scooping inward and upward with the hands than disperse them by pushing outward may have had a good deal to do with it.

LIFE IN LONDON.

Some of the Things Which the American Visitor Soon Learns.

Americans sojourning in London are often puzzled in their first few hours there to account for the frequent blowing of mouth whistles in their vicinity, resembling the blasts of sound with which the New York postman accompanies the delivery of mail. A Yankee who arrived in the British metropolis one night this summer greatly fatigued by his journey retired early at his lodgings, but was kept awake until midnight by the unaccustomed and continuous blowing of whistles, which suggested to his drowsy brain that letter carriers were calling every few minutes at the adjoining houses.

At breakfast the next morning he remarked that he had often heard of London's frequent mail deliveries, but he had never supposed there were so many of them as he had heard the previous evening.

"Why, those were cab calls you heard. Every London house has a cab whistle. One blast brings a hansom, two a four wheeler."

Cabs are essential to London, where antiquated stages are the only means of going in many directions, and they serve as express wagons as well as conveyances. Few persons send their baggage ("luggage" it is called over there) in advance to railway station or steamer pier. A cab is called at the last moment, and the cabman puts trunk or valise on the roof of his vehicle. If one's parcels are numerous a four wheeler or omnibus is employed. On arriving with luggage, the same method is used to carry it to one's home or lodgings.

As the baggage covered hansom bowls along two or three ragged and dirty men and boys may be seen running beside it. If any distance is to be traversed it will be noticed that some of these drop behind one after the other, while others take their places. They are "runners," usually men on their "uppers," who earn an occasional shilling by following cabs to their destination and carrying the luggage upstairs for the arriving passengers.

One of the first inquiries made by Americans who settle in London is for a washerwoman. But it is soon found that this useful person is not to be had. Very little washing is done at home or taken out by the washerwoman in London, all the soiled linen being sent to the laundry. The result is that Americans, accustomed to the weekly visit of the family washerwoman at home, find their laundry bills not a small item of expense on the other side of the ocean.

Most of the small London shopkeepers and their assistants take a half holiday on Thursday, instead of Saturday, as in New York, the butchers closing up Tuesday afternoons. This practice causes inconvenience to newcomers until guarded against by early purchases.—New York Tribune.

Uncle Sam's Troopers.

Before the "rookie" is given a horse that is a good deal more valuable to Uncle Sam than he is, he must learn what goes on the horse and how it must be placed there. He is shown how to fold his saddle blanket, how to put on his saddle and pack it with lariat, tin-cup, sidelines, horseshoes, horseshoe nails, extra ammunition, mess-kit, poncho, extra blanket, half a shelter tent, pole, and pins and overcoat.

The average trooper weighs one hundred and fifty pounds, while his horse when ready, carries two hundred and fifty pounds. He is not a big brute, this horse, but an active spirited animal of fifteen hands and two inches, weighing a little under a thousand pounds. The hundred pounds of saddle arms and equipment, in addition to the rider, must be packed and adjusted with intelligent skill if the mount is to be kept fit and to cover his twenty miles per day, week in and week out over all kinds of roads.

Thus far our promising recruit knows nothing about horsemanship. He must learn how to hold his reins always in his left hand, and never pull them. He finds that his horse responds with the pressure of the reins on his neck. He learns that the reins steer the front end of the mount and that the spur steers its rear to right or left, and that the saddle is the pivotal center of control. He requires facility to use the carbine, saber and pistol, while he keeps his horse perfectly in hand. The recruit is put on a troop horse that knows the bugle calls as well as veteran cavalry men, and when the new man forgets the way to turn, his mount snorts contemptuously and does the right thing "on his own hook."—Ralph D. Paine in Outing.

Obeyed Specialist's Orders.

A celebrated Continental specialist, to whom time was literally money, and who was possessed of a fiery temper, made it a rule that all patients should undress before entering his consulting room so as not to waste any of his valuable time. One day a meek looking little man entered with all his clothes on.

"What do you mean by coming in like that?" asked the doctor, in a rage. "Go and strip at once."

"But I——" faltered the man.

"I tell you I've no time to waste," yelled the doctor, and the poor man left the room in haste. When his turn came he re-entered the room. "Now, then," said the doctor, "that's better. What can I do for you?"

"I called to collect your subscription for the benevolent society."—The Tatler.

Effect of War on Camphor.

The Russo-Japanese war has so raised the price of camphor that a substitute is being sought for.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

GROCERS WANT A HEARING

They Demand that Certain Changes be Made in Pure Food Laws

They Object to Being Punished for the Crimes of Those Who Supply Them With Meals, canned and Bottled Goods

The pure food laws of Pennsylvania were under discussion at a meeting of merchants held recently at the board of trade auditorium at Harrisburg, and a set of resolutions calling for the appointment of a committee to secure the repeal of the present law was adopted. The meeting was attended by a large number of grocers of the state who recently have been prosecuted by the state pure food officials for selling adulterated meats, and the entire evening was given up to the one subject. The grocers showed how they had purchased meats in good faith from large firms and how when samples were taken by the state officials and found to contain acids the retail dealers were prosecuted and made to pay fines while the producers are let go. They claimed that the notoriety gained in the prosecutions hurt their business and they want steps taken for a betterment of conditions. The resolution adopted calls for a committee of five to make a call upon the governor of the state requesting him to ask the special session of the legislrture to repeal the present law and present a more equitable one.

Stamp Your Letters

Rural mail carriers have received orders from headquarters to refuse to take unstamped mail from the boxes. Heretofore, patrons have dropped unstamped mail in the boxes; also deposited pennies for postage. Hereafter such methods will not be permitted, and stamps must be procured from the carrier or elsewhere and be properly affixed by the patron to insure the service desired.

List of Jurors for December Term

JURORS—SECOND WEEK

Ash, W. S., Briarcreek.
Betz, Miles W., Bloomsburg.
Brobst, M. L., Mt. Pleasant.
Chamberlain, James, Pine.
Crawford, Clinton, Mt. Pleasant.
Clossen, Pugh, Orange twp.
Demott, Cyrus, Millville.
Davis, C. W., Briarcreek.
Evans, Abner A., Briarcreek.
Evans, Warland, Montour.
Grimes, B. R., Millville.
Holdren, George, Pine.
Hess, H. G. Berwick.
Ikeler, B. A., Mt. Pleasant.
Johnson, A. B., Pine.
Kashner, Peter, Montour.
Kerrigan, James, Conyngham.
Kline, Henry, Mt. Pleasant.
Kramer, Chas., Madison.
Labor, George, Fishingcreek.
Low, Zerbin, Orangeville.
Larish, C. L., Sugarloaf.
Lazarus, Emanuel, Bloomsburg.
Marteenie, Clem., Berwick.
Nuss, Henry, Mifflin.
Rowan, Dennis, Conyngham.
Ruckle, B. J., Mt. Pleasant.
Stahl, Wm., Centre.
Savage, John, Jackson.
Shaffer, E. W., Mt. Pleasant.
Trump, Jas., Orange twp.
Van Liew, G. W., Fishingcreek.
Welsh, Orval, Orange twp.
Hartman, Pierce, Sugarloaf.
Sitler, Sylvester, Centre.
Zaner, Wm. P., Main.

The Only Survivor

of the Hayes Arctic Expedition, Mr. S. J. McCormick, now U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor, Bliss Station, Idaho, says: "For years I have suffered from severe pains in the hip joint and back bone, depriving me of all power. The cause was Stone in the Bladder and Gravel in the Kidneys. After using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., I was completely cured."

QUICK CHANGES from hot to cold and back again try strong constitutions and cause among other evils, nasal catarrh, a troublesome and offensive disease. Sneezing and snuffling, coughing and difficult breathing, and the drip, drip of the foul discharge into the throat—all are ended by Ely's Cream Balm. This honest and positive remedy contains no cocaine, mercury, nor other harmful ingredient. The worst cases are cured in a short time. All druggists 50 c., or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

Every maiden effort doesn't result in matrimony.

"Have by some surgeon Shylock on thy charge to stop his wounds lest he do bleed to death." People can bleed to death. The loss of blood weakens the body. It must follow that gain of blood gives the body strength. The strengthening effect of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is in large part due to its action on the blood making glands and the increased supply of pure, rich blood it produces. It is only when the blood is impoverished and impure that disease finds a soil in which to root. The "Discovery" purifies the blood and makes it antagonistic to disease. When the body is emaciated, the lungs are weak, and there is obstinate lingering cough, "Golden Medical Discovery" puts the body on a fighting footing against disease, and so increases the vitality that disease is thrown off, and physical health perfectly and permanently restored. It has cured thousands who were hopeless and helpless, and who had tried all other means of cure without avail.

Twenty-one one-cent stamps to cover expense of mailing only will obtain a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser 1008 pages, in paper cover. Send thirty-one if cloth binding is preferred. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

Entrance through Roy's Jewelry Store. tf

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY

Made a Well Man of Me.

FRENCH REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Book and advice free. Address

ROYAL MEDICINE CO., Marine Building CHICAGO, ILL.

For Sale by Moyer Bros., Bloomsburg, Pa

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington D. C. Dec. 3, 1905.

The announcement that Minister Herbert Squires has quit his post in Cuba and will be succeeded by Edwin Morgan, late minister to Seoul, is no great surprise but it shows a few things in the diplomatic relations of this country. It indicates that we are trying to keep up good relations with both Cuba and Japan and it is another reminder to diplomatic representatives abroad not to be too strenuous. The trouble with Minister Squires has been brewing for some time. It is nothing to his discredit that he has gotten out either. He has been minister of Cuba ever since the American evacuation of the island. At first his relations with the Cuban government were pleasant enough. Then came the question of Cuba living up to the provision in her treaty with the United States which obliged her to maintain the state of sanitation in which the United States left the island when it vacated. This has always been a sore point with Cuba. It took money and it took trouble to keep the place clean, and a great deal of good coin that might otherwise have been absorbed as graft had to go to the purchase of coal oil, disinfectants and to pay the sanitary corps. This was a hard and unheard of state of things where the natives were used to regard official perquisites as limited merely by the things that were too heavy to move.

Minister Squires was urgent about keeping up the sanitation of the island and made himself unpopular.

***

Then came the question of the Anglo-Cuban treaty. It has never developed just what those in authority were to get for letting this treaty through, for it gave everything to England and Cuba, as a nation, got nothing in return. It was an exceedingly distasteful treaty to the United States and Minister Squires fought it squarely and beat it for a time at least. This made him more unpopular. Then he was accused of siding with the Gomez faction in politics. This he may have done personally and not been far wrong either. But he committed no official act that would impair his standing as a minister. He never went to the length of either Lord Sackville West nor Depuy de Lome in this country. But when the matter of the Isle of Pines came up, he took the American view of that controversy also, and as the State Department was very anxious to keep out of tangles with Cuba just now, Secretary Root called the Minister sharply to time for what might have been construed as offensive partisanship. Mr. Squires promptly cabled his resignation to the State Department, and it has been as promptly accepted. There has been no talk of finding Mr. Squires "something equally good." But the diplomatic service loses a very faithful man by his resignation and one whose only fault seems to have been that he was too much American for a foreign post.

***

Mr. Squires successor has been announced from the State Department as Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, late minister of Korea. Since the announcement of the Japanese protectorate over that country, the powers have been decided to withdraw their diplomatic representatives and transact all business through Tokyo. This arrangement is satisfactory to Japan of course. But it is bitterly resented by Korea. It promises to wipe out Korea's national identity and make it another Finland or Poland. It is to be hoped of course that Korea will get a little better government than Poland or Finland had under Russia. In fact she could not get much worse, nor worse than she has had under her succession of native emperors (most of them assassinated.) But Mr. Morgan is out of a job just now and it looks as though Cuba might be a convenient berth for him.

***

The talk of the new rate bill is assuming an assured tone as though there had been no doubt all along in the mind of anyone that there would be a rate bill of some sort. The President has not declared himself as yet, but those who assume to speak for him, say that it is to be largely an extension of the powers that were supposed to be vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission for the first year or two of its existence. There is to be a penalty clause providing a fine of $5,000 a day failure to accept a rate named by the commission within the stationary limit of 30 days. The sort of books to be kept for the enlightenment of the Commission are also specified. But the chief thing is the penalty clause to enable the commission to enforce its decisions. This is the thing the commission has been clamoring for ever since it found out from a decision of the courts that the penalty clause which everyone thought was in the original bill had been intentionally or accidentally omitted.

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For those interested in statistics of education, it will be interesting to learn from a census bulletin just issued, that we are only 10 per cent illiterate in this country. Of the native born whites, only 45 out of every thousand are unable to read and write. Of the foreign-born, there are 128 in the thousand who are illiterate, and of the negroes, 445 per thousand or nearly 50 per cent. This ought to make instructive reading for the people who think the individual states have no business to define their own suffrage requirements. It is cheering to learn that the general illiteracy of the country is decreasing At the last census there were 138 people per 1,000 in the total population who could not read while now the total average has dropped to 106 per 1,000. It is a rather curious fact that females are more illiterate than males though the disparity is less marked than it was in the last census.

Periodic Pains.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are a most remarkable remedy for the relief of periodic pains, backache, nervous or sick headache, or any of the distressing aches and pains that cause women so much suffering.

As pain is weakening, and leaves the system in an exhausted condition, it is wrong to suffer a moment longer than necessary, and you should take the Anti-Pain Pills on first indication of an attack.

If taken as directed you may have entire confidence in their effectiveness, as well as in the fact that they will leave no disagreeable after-effects.

They contain no morphine, opium, chloral, cocaine or other dangerous drugs.

"For a long time I have suffered greatly with spells of backache, that seem almost more than I can endure. These attacks come on every month, and last two or three days. I have never been able to get anything that would give me much relief until I began the use of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and they always relieve me in a short time. My sister, who suffers the same way, has used them with the same results." MRS. PARK. 721 S. Michigan St., South Bend, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Will be no Sleighing.

According to the prophecy of George Hartman, a Reading prognosticator of the weather, there will be no snowfall this winter heavier than one inch. In an interview he said: It is seldom that in this climate we have a summer which produces two crops of vegetables This season we had. Whenever this occurs a mild winter follows. Old residents will remember the year 1877, when that summer produced two crops of vegetables. and there was very little snow. The weather this winter will be similar to that of 28 years ago.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SEL-HYPNOSIS NOT UNCOMMON.

Perjury May Thus Be Committed Says an Expert.

"There are thousands of persons suffering from the auto-suggestion ,or as it is comonly known, self-hypnotism," said Dr. Quackenbos to a New York Mail reporter. 'Ad' writers and window dressers are responsible in a measure for the prevalency of the disease. A case of self-hypnotism is curable, says Dr.' Quackenbos, if not chronic, and the only way to treat it is by putting the patient to sleep and talking to the soul.

"I have treated hundreds of cases of auto-suggestion, and nearly every instance have secured a permanent cure. You see some persons get into their heads that they have been injured in a railroad accident and will go into court and unintentionally perjure themselves.

"Having faith and confidence in a person one can be made to do almost anything, the limitations of possibility being unknown. A person can unconsciously fake the symptoms of any disease. Now take, for instance, the Christian Scientist. His patients believe in him and that they are going to be cured, and they are. Then there is the quack doctor who tells you through the advertising columns that for $5 he will effect a permanent cure for you. All you have to do is to go in a certain room in your home at a certain hour and he cures you by long distance.

"The 'ad' writer puts things before the public in such a way that persons who are susceptible to auto-suggestion read the advertisement, believe themselves to be afflicted with a disease, and they send for the medicine which the shrewd 'ad' writer tells about. After they have used a number of bottles of the remedy they believe themselves cured.

"I believe, too, that the population of the earth will be regulated by auto-suggestion."

False Dawn.

There is one hour of the night between midnight and morning—two o'clock, to be accurate—when all nature is astir. The cowboys and the shepherds and the old country folk tell us about it. This hour is heralded by the rooster crowing, not this time to announce the hour of dawn, but as though he were a watchman speeding the course of night. Cowboys assert that the entire herd of cattle wake up and walk about and lie down and rest in a new lair. The sheep rouse themselves and crop the grass, the birds stir in their nests, the cowboys' horses and the shepherd's dogs open their eyes, too, to look for a moment at the stars and become for the time being mere animals in nature's flock; yet there is no accounting for the inaudible summons, the gentle touch of nature that recalls all the sleepers to life at precisely the same hour. Even to those deepest read in these arcana this rythmical nightly resurrection remains a mystery.

Victims of Beasts in India.

Year by year records are published of the destruction of human and cattle life by the wild beasts and snakes of British India. Last year 24,576 human beings and 96,226 cattle were killed, and of the people, 21,827 deaths were attributed to snakes, while to the cattle, 86,000 were killed by wild beasts, panthers being charged with 40,000 and tigers with 30,000 of this total; snakes accounted for 10,000.

And this is but a trifling percentage of the actual annual mortality, as it excludes the feudatory states with their 700,000 square miles and 6,000,000 inhabitants, where no records are obtainable. Nor do the fatalities grow materially less, notwithstanding the efforts of sportsmen and rewards by government, because the development of railways and roads, as the jungle is reclaimed for agriculture, means continuous invasion of the snake and tiger-infested territory.—Outing.

Turkey's Bad Forestry.

Forestry is neglected by the Turkish government, as witness the following remarks by an explorer: "The most marked feature of all this eastern district is the entire absence of wood, from any natural condition, as trees would evidently grow in most parts, according to species and altitude limits, but owing to the willful destruction and neglect to replant. Firewood now comes four and more days' journey to Erzerum and is in that city the most expensive household necessity, while across the border, on the Russian side, there are magnificent pine forests. This regrettable destruction extends all over Asiatic Turkey, square miles of forest being burnt where as many square acres of clearing near some village are desired. Around villages great walls of magnificent logs rise up and around fields also, so that soon no forests will remain except in the most inaccessible mountains."

A Tinker's Damn.

What is the origin of the phrase, "A tinker's damn," and whence did it derive its present significance? Mr. James MacArthur throws some light on the matter. The common application of the term, he says, is a misuse of it. The phrase had a homely origin. A tinker's dam is not an epithet, but a wad of dough or soft clay raised around a spot which a plumber, in repairing, desires to flood with solder; as the material of this dam can be used only once it is thrown away as useless—hence the proverb.—Harper's Weekly.

Twenty variety of peaches and fifteen of Japanese persimmons have been introduced in an experimental farm in Cuba directed by American experts.

Pennies saved make men chesty.

THE above picture of the man and fish is the trademark of Scott's Emulsion, and is the synonym for strength and purity. It is sold in almost all the civilized countries of the globe.

If the cod fish became extinct it would be a world-wide calamity, because the oil that comes from its liver surpasses all other fats in nourishing and life-giving properties. Thirty years ago the proprietors of Scott's Emulsion found a way of preparing cod liver oil so that everyone can take it and get the full value of the oil without the objectionable taste. Scott's Emulsion is the best thing in the world for weak, backward children, thin, delicate people, and all conditions of wasting and lost strength.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS

409-415 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK

50c. and $1.00. All druggists.

GENERAL NEWS

Right Rev. Bishop Richard Scannell, of the Nebraska diocese of the Catholic church has declared ex-communicated "ipso facto" all members of the Catholic church who participated in the wedding of Congressman Kennedy and Miss Pritchatt. There were a number of prominent Catholics present, including Mrs. Edward Cudahy, wife of the packing house magnate. Miss Mae Hamilton, whose individual fortune is rated at over a million, was one of the bridesmaids.

Congressman Kennedy has a divorced wife living and for that reason the Bishop issued a pastoral forbidding all Catholics to participate in the ceremony. The Bishop declared excommunicated all members of his church who attended the wedding. The wedding took place in a Presbyterian church at Omaha.

—

Richard A. McCurdy, has resigned as President of the Mutual Life Insurance company. His resignation was accepted by the Board of Trustees and Frederick Cromwell, Treasurer of the Mutual, was named as his temporary successor. While no definite announcement was made regarding the selection of a permanent successor for Mr. McCurdy, it was persistently reported that the presidency of the company had been offered to James H. Eckels, who was Comptroller of the Currency during the administration of President Cleveland. Mr. Eckels is now President of the Commercial National Bank, of Chicago.

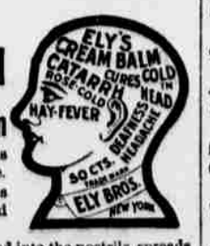
—

The wreck of a freight train on the Valley road near Falls station on November 3d has caused considerable commotion in that vicinity. It is said that nearly $3000 worth of goods consisting of clothing, dry goods, groceries, etc., were taken by some of the people in that section from the wreckage strewn along the tracks. The goods were missed by the company and officers were set to work to look them up. A good deal of the plunder has been recovered, but in order to do so a dozen or more arrests had to be made. Some of the goods were found many miles from the scene of the wreck.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages.

Ely's Cream Balm



cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	4 A. M.	30 A. M.	12 P. M.	32 P. M.
Sunbury.....leave	† 6 45	† 9 55	† 2 00	† 5 25
Kline Grove.....	† 6 54	† 10 04	.....	† 5 35
Wolverton.....	† 6 58	† 10 08	.....	† 5 37
Kipps Run.....	† 7 06	† 10 11	.....	† 5 44
South Danville.....	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 50
Danville.....				
Boyd.....	† 7 16	† 10 21	.....	† 5 53
Roaring Creek.....	† 7 23	† 10 28	† 2 31	† 6 01
Catawissa.....	7 32	10 35	2 37	6 08
East Bloomsburg.....	7 40	10 43	2 43	6 15
Bloomsburg.....				
Espy Ferry.....	.....	k10 47	.....	† 6 19
Stonytown Ferry.....	† 7 52	.....	.....	† 6 27
Creasy.....	7 54	10 56	† 2 56	6 30
Nescopeck.....	8 04	11 05	3 05	6 40
Berwick.....				
Wapwallopen.....	8 19	11 20	3 15	6 52
Pond Hill.....	† 8 25	† 11 25	.....	† 6 56
Moncanaqua.....	8 31	11 32	3 23	7 01
Sickshinny.....				
Retreat.....	8 43	11 42	3 32	7 10
Nanticoke.....	8 54	11 54	3 4	7 19
Buttonwood.....	† 9 00	† 12 00	.....	† 7 25
Plymouth Ferry.....	† 9 02	.....	.....	† 7 28
South Wilkesbarre....	9 06	12 06	.....	7 30
Wilkesbarre ....Arrive	9 10	12 10	3 55	7 35
	A. M.	P. M	P. M.	P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	31 A. M.	15 A. M.	1 P. M.	67 P. M.
Wilkesbarre.....Leave	† 7 15	† 10 35	† 2 45	† 6 00
South Wilkesbarre....	7 20	.....	2 50	6 05
Plymouth Ferry.....	† 7 22	.....	.....	† 6 07
Buttonwood.....	† 7 24	.....	† 2 54	† 6 09
Nanticoke.....	7 31	10 50	3 02	6 17
Retreat.....	7 39	10 58	3 11	6 26
Sickshinny.....				
Mocanaqua.....	7 48	11 07	3 21	6 37
Pond Hill.....	† 7 53	.....	† 3 27	† 6 42
Wapwallopen.....	7 58	11 16	3 33	6 47
Berwick.....				
Nescopeck.....	8 09	11 26	3 42	7 00
Creasy.....	8 18	† 11 35	3 53	7 09
Stonytown Ferry.....	† 8 21	.....	.....	† 7 12
Espy Ferry.....	† 8 29	.....	.....	.....
Bloomsburg.....	8 34	11 47	4 07	7 25
East Bloomsburg.....				
Catawissa.....	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Roaring Creek.....	† 8 48	† 12 00	† 4 19	† 7 39
Boyd.....	† 8 55	.....	† 4 26	† 7 46
Danville.....	9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
South Danville.....				
Kipps Run.....	† 9 03	.....	† 4 35	† 7 56
Wolverton.....	† 9 12	.....	† 4 42	† 8 03
Kline Grove.....	† 9 15	.....	† 4 45	† 8 06
Sunbury.....Arrive	9 25	12 30	4 55	8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

† Daily. ‡ Daily, except Sunday. "f" Stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

"k" Stops only on Sunday on notice to Conductor to discharge passengers, or on notice to Agent to receive passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7.40 and 10:43 a. m., 2.43 and 6.15 p. m. week days; 10.43 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 4.18 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7.40 a. m., 4.18 and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8.34 a. m. and 4.07 p. m. Renova, Kane and Erie 11.47 a. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8.34, 11.47 a. m. and 4.07, 7.25 p. m. week days.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.34 and 11 47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8.34 a. m. 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 17, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG:

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.00 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.

From Chestnut Street Ferry.

For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY	CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	4:00 p. m. Exp.	
9:00 a. m. Exp	(60 Minutes)	8:50 a. m.
11:20 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	4:15 p. m.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m.
	7:15 p. m. Exp.	SEA ISLE CITY
		8:50 a. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

SUNDAYS.

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902, and until further notice

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7.40, 8:20 9:00 9:40, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND.....	6 45	10 00	1 50	6 25
Cameron.....	6 57	10 10	2 01	6 37
Danville.....	7 07	10 19	2 11	6 47
Catawissa.....	7 21	10 32	2 23	7 01
Rupert.....	7 26	10 37	2 29	6
Bloomsburg.....	7 35	10 41	2 35	6
Espy.....	7 3	10 48	2 40	6 51
Lime Ridge.....	7 44	10 56	2 48	6 59
Willow Grove.....	7 52	10 59	2 53	7 02
Briarcreek.....	7 57	11 05	2 58	7 08
Berwick.....	8 14	11 12	3 15	7 25
Beach Haven.....	8 11	11 17	3 09	7 20
Hick's Ferry.....	8 22	11 31	3 20	7 31
Shickshinny.....	8 28	11 39	3 31	7 39
Hunlock's.....	8 38	11 44	3 36	7 44
Nanticoke.....	8 43	11 47	3 42	7 48
Avondale.....	8 46	11 52	3 47	7 53
Plymouth.....	8 47	11 55	3 52	7 56
Plymouth Junction.....	8 57	11 59	4 00	8 01
Kingston.....	8 58	12 02	4 03	8 04
Luzerne.....	9 05	12 04	4 07	8 06
Forty Fort.....	9 10	12 08	4 12	8 10
Wyoming.....	9 13	12 12	4 17	8 14
West Pittston.....	9 19	12 14	4 20	8 17
Pittston.....	9 23	12 17	4 24	8 21
Duryea.....	9 26	12 20	4 29	8 24
Lackawanna.....	9 32	12 22	4 32	8 27
Taylor.....	9 37	12 28	4 40	8 32
Bellevue.....	9 42	12 32	4 45	8 37
SCRANTON.....	9 49	12 38	4 50	8 42
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON.....	6 35	10 10	1 55	6 40
Bellevue.....	6 39	10 13	1 59	6 44
Taylor.....	6 44	10 17	2 03	6 49
Lackawanna.....	6 50	10 24	2 10	6 55
Duryea.....	6 53	10 28	2 13	6 58
Pittston.....	6 58	10 33	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave.....	7 01	10 37	2 19	7 04
West Pittston.....	7 05	10 41	2 23	7 07
Wyoming.....	7 10	10 46	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort.....	7 14	10 49	2 31	7 17
Luzerne.....	7 17	10 52	2 34	7 19
Kingston.....	7 24	10 16	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction.....	7 29	11 00	2 45	7 30
Plymouth.....	7 35	11 05	2 49	7 34
Avondale.....	7 39	11 09	2 54	7 38
Nanticoke.....	7 43	11 13	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's.....	7 49	11 19	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny.....	8 01	11 31	3 26	8 08
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 43	3 30	8 08
Beach Haven.....	8 19	11 48	3 37	8 14
Berwick.....	8 27	11 54	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek.....	8 32	12 01	3 50	8 25
Willow Grove.....	8 36	12 05	3 54	8 29
Lime Ridge.....	8 40	12 09	3 58	8 32
Espy.....	8 46	12 15	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg.....	8 52	12 20	4 12	8 45
Rupert.....	8 57	12 25	4 15	8 50
Catawissa.....	9 02	12 32	4 20	8 55
Danville.....	9 15	12 44	4 32	9 10
Cameron.....	9 24	12 57	4 43	9 21
NORTHUMBERLAND.....	9 35	1 10	4 55	9 35
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

‡ Runs daily. † Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1904, 12.05 a m.

NORTHWARD.

	1 ‡	3 †	5 ‡	
Bloomsburg D L & W....	9 00	2 37	6 15	6
Bloomsburg P & R.....	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St.....	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill.....	9 15	2 52	6 30	6
Light Street.....	9 18	2 55	6 34	6
Orangeville.....	9 26	3 03	6 48	6
Forks.....	9 36	3 13	6 58	7
Zaners.....	9 40	f3 17	7 07	7
Stillwater.....	9 48	3 25	7 03	7
Benton.....	9 56	3 33	7 13	8
Edsons.....	10 00	f3 37	7 17	8
Coles Creek.....	10 03	3 40	7 21	8
Laubachs.....	10 08	3 45	7 3	8
Central.....	10 15	3 52	7 41	9
Jamison City.....	10 18	3 55	7 45	9

SOUTHWARD.

	2 †	4 †	6 †	8 ‡	22 †
Jamison City.....	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central.....	5 54	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Laubachs.....	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 55
Coles Creek.....	6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons.....	f6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton.....	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater.....	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners.....	f6 35	f11 29	5 17	f7 45	12 53
Forks.....	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville.....	6 50	11 4	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street.....	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 46
Paper Mill.....	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St..	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R....	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.

Trains No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, Passenger, 1st class.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

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Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

d-1-y

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine

SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. 2444 Madison Square, PHILA., PA

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

CAPITAL $100,000.

urplus and Undivided Profits $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:

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E. B. Tustin, Fred Ikeler, Geo. S. Robbins, S. C. Creasy,
J. M Staver, M. I. Low, Louis Gross, H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.

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THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.

GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

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All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1905.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES.

Representation in State Conventions for the Next Year Will be Based

On the Democratic Vote Polled for Berry—Columbia County Will Get Four Delegates to Next Convention.

Under the rules of the Democratic party, relating to representation at state conventions, each legislative district in the state is entitled to at least one delegate. In counties where the party vote is more than 1,000 one delegate for each thousand votes and one for a fraction of a thousand over 500 are allowed. Under the head of Democratic party, according to the official returns received at that department, William H. Berry got 350,696 votes. An examination of the state tables of figures shows that the next Democratic convention will consist, therefore of 352 delegates. Under this apportionment Columbia county will get four delegates.

Getting Ready for Berry

Sinking Fund Commissioners Are Hastening to Carry Out the Law's Intent

The Philadelphia *Record* says: The Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, through State Treasurer Mathues has notified all banks holding the $4,000,000 surplus in the fund to be ready at any time to meet a demand for this money. Such is one of the salutary effects of the revolution. Does any one imagine that this notice would have been issued had the election resulted in the choice of the Machine candidate for state treasurer? Had these faithless public servants obeyed the plain intent of the law there would now be little or none of this money in the Sinking Fund. When no state bonds are offered at current rates, the law declares that the commissioners shall invest the money of the Sinking fund in United States securities. For their flagrant violation of the law these delinquent officials should have been impeached, and they would have been impeached but for the protection and encouragement afforded them by a Machine legislature of the same kidney. Now, when the penitent and humiliated legislature is going to assemble in special session to make public confession of its violations of most solemn duty, the Sinking Fund commissioners with like abjectness hasten to obey the neglected laws in anticipation of the coming change of financial administration. The exhibition would be most gratifying if it were as sincere and honest as it is humiliating to all concerned.

Among those who are reported to be applicants for the position of clerk in the county commissioners' office are J. W. Hidlay, the present incumbent; Deputy Sheriff Bruce Black; and Geo. E. Clemens of Berwick. Wesley Knorr is named as an applicant for the position of assistant clerk, now filled by Thornton Freeze who is an applicant for reappointment.

CONGRESS IN SESSION

Congress convened on Monday morning for its regular winter session. It is confronted by many matters of great importance upon which legislation is needed, prominent among which are:

To grant power to an executive body of the Government to fix transportation rates.

To include in interstate commerce and transportation, private cars, terminal tracks and switches.

To regulate insurance companies that do business in more than one state

To regulate and control corporations doing an interstate commerce business.

To make further provision for the construction of the Panama Canal and possibly decide upon the type of canal.

To consider a new commercial treaty with Germany and possibly pass a retalitory maximum and minimum tariff law.

To modify the Philippine tariff law by reducing the rates to 50, or perhaps 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates.

To ratify a treaty or pass legislation that will give the United States control of the finances of Santo Domingo.

To consider further restrictive immigration regulations and the modification of the Chinese exclusion act.

To pass a law that will punish bribery and prohibit the corrupt use of money in national elections.

To provide for the further development of the navy by authorizing at least one 18,000-ton battleship.

To aid the American merchant marine by providing for subsidies to American-built vessels engaged in the trade to the Orient and to South America.

To prevent the destruction of America's great natural wonders, like Niagara Falls and the big trees in California.

To provide statehood for the territories, making one state of Oklahoma and Indian Territory and one of Arizona and New Mexico.

To pass a bill preventing the adulteration of food products.

The Oystermen

Recent developments show that a state of things have existed for some time past on the Chesapeake Bay that are a disgrace to our civiliization. Oyster boats are manned by men who are first drugged and then taken aboard without their knowledge or consent, and compelled to work at dredging oysters until they are worn out, and then turned loose with little or no pay. Kicks and blows and even murder are charged against the masters of some of these boats. The Governor of Maryland and the Federal authorities are now taking a hand and several arrests have been made, and it is likely that this sort of human slavery may now cease.

Ayer's

One dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral at bedtime prevents night coughs of children. No croup. No bronchitis. A

Cherry Pectoral

doctor's medicine for all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs. Sold for over 60 years.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for eight years. There is nothing equal to it for coughs and colds, especially for children."—MRS. W. H. BEYMER, Shelby, Ala.

25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Night Coughs

Keep the bowels open with one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime. Just one.

HOME OF FRENCH EXILES.

Nobles Who Fled to This State During the French Revolution.

The French revolution of 1791-3, which overturned the existing order of things in France, was specially directed against the clergy and nobility. Not only the King, Louis XVI, but also a large number of the highest nobility, fell victims to the wrath of furious mobs, while many others were doomed to exile. A number of the exiles decided to found a colony in Pennsylvania.

Among the leading spirits of the movement were the Viscount Louis Mari de Noailles, the brother-in-law of Lafayette, and the Marquis Talon, a Parisian banker, and formerly one of the financial directors of the Government. The scheme for the colony was perfected in 1793 by the appointment of M. Charles Bologne of France, and his associate, Adam Hoopes, of Philadelphia, as the agents of the colony. These men secured a large body of land on the north branch of the Susquehanna in (now) Bradford County, and proceeded at once to erect houses and other necessary buildiugs for the colonists. The settlement thus formed was named, quite appropriately, "Asylum," and was located near the present town of Wyalusing. Some 50 or more houses were built, besides several sawmills and a gristmill. A weekly post was established with Philadelphia, bringing the colonists in close touch with civilization.

Besides the distinguished men already named were the following of patrician rank: Beaulieu, de Balcons, Dandelot, de Montule, Dupetit Thouars, La Port, Le Fevre and others.

MANY DISTINGUISHED MEN.

The colony became the objective point of many exiles who did not contemplate a permanent stay. Among this number were some of great distinction. Louis Phillip, who in after years ascended the throne of France, was one of these. During his stay of several weeks at Asylum he was the guest of M Talon. The Count de la Rochefoucauld, noted as a traveler and author, and also Prince Tallyrand, one of the greatest characters of French history, were also here at this time.

Obviously, the French colonists, most of whom were born and reared in affluence and luxury, were ill-adapted for the work they had undertaken. To subdue a wilderness and to erect homes in virgin lands was sufficiently difficult for the German and Scotch, Irish and other sturdy yeomanry of Pennsylvania, but when undertaken by gentry whose hands were not injured to toil the project was doomed to failure.

After struggling for several years with adverse circumstances, the colonists were joyfully surprised by a sudden and favorable turn of affairs in France. Following in quick succession the power of the Jacobins was broken; the tyrant Robespierre met the fate which he had mercilessly meted out to hundreds of others; the exilian edict was revoked, and all exiles invited to return by the new regime.

The Asylum colonists were not slow to avail themselves of these unfavorable circumstances, for a Frenchman, above all others, is attached to his native land. One by one the emigres disposed of their holdings and effects and departed for France. In a few years the little town was almost deserted, and in less than eight years from its founding the French colony of exiled noblemen had ceased to exist.

FATE OF SOME OF THE COLONISTS.

The subsequent history of some of the exiles is thrilling, and in some instances of mournful interest.

Monsieur Boulogne, the efficient agent of the colonists, was accidentally drowned in the Loyalsock Creek, where Forksville, Sullivan County, is now situated. This sad event occurred on July 26, 1795, as he was returning from Williamsport, whither he had gone on business.

The Viscount de Noailles was commissioned a brigadier general upon his return, and sent on an expedition to Santo Domingo. He was mortally wounded while leading in the capture of a British vessel near Havana. Admiral Dupetit Thouars had made an improvement on the present site of Dushore in (now) Sullivan County. The town was named in his honor, Dushore being the Anglicised form of the Admiral's name. The old hero, who had lost an arm in battle, had a hard struggle for existence in his mountain home, and gladly responded to the invitation to return. France becoming involved in war with England, he, like de Noailles, and other colonists, entered the military service of his country. He was given command of the Le Tonnaut, one of the most formidable men-of-war in the French navy. On August 1, 1798, occurred the battle of the Nile, where France sustained the greatest naval defeat in her history. She not only suffered the loss of her best fleet, but also her best naval officers, among them Dupetit Thouares. The fortunes of others of the colony are of equal interest.

Among those who remained was M. La Port, whose son, the Hon. John La Port, was one of the most distinguished men of this Commonwealth. He was Surveyor General of the State, a member of the Legislature for many years and Speaker of the House, and also a member of Congress. The thriving town of Laport, in Sullivan County, was named in his honor.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Value of the Reform Movement.

We are not inclined to underestimate either the force or the importance of the reform movement in Philadelphia. The defeat of the machine candidates for Sheriff, Coroner and City Commissioners in that city is not only highly significant but immensely valuable to the cause of political reform. It would hardly be just to say that the election of Mayor Berry to the office of State Treasurer and the prospective improvement in the fiscal affairs of the Commonwealth are ascribable to that movement, though it was a potential contributing agent. As a matter of fact, however, notwithstanding the vast fraudulent vote in Allegheny county, the State outside of Philadelphia gave Mr. Berry a considerable and very substantial majority.

But the real value of the reform movement in Philadelphia is yet to be determined. So far as it has gone it is genuine and effective. The rout of the machine was complete and overwhelming for the time and the loss of the offices enumerated together with the reform in the executive department of the municipal government is a severe blow to the "organization." The serpent has only been scotched, however, not killed. The killing must be done at the February election and if there is any abatement of zeal or impairment of energy on the part of the reform forces between now and then, there may be no killing at all. In other words the monster may recover from the wounds inflicted and strike a fatal blow himself in February.

And what is true of the city of Philadelphia is true of all sections of the State. During the recent campaign we labored assiduously to show that the defeat of the local candidates in Philadelphia was of vastly less importance then the overthrow of the State machine. The effect of the election of Mayor Berry on the public mind vindicates that opinion. If Plummer had been successful the result on the Philadelphia local ticket would have been laughed at by the machine managers. On the other hand his defeat was a solar plexus bump. But it must be supplemented by future victories of the people and the time and place to lay the foundations for future victories are in February and at the local elections.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorder Rutter has recently recorded the following real estate transfers:

Lehigh Valley Coal Company to Ada R. Trexler for property located in Aristes.

Samuel C. Hartman and wife to John O. Appleman for property in Benton.

Daniel S. Laubach's heirs to M E. Stackhouse for house and lot on East Third street, Bloomsburg.

W. B. and Lizzie R. Allen to Frank W, Miller, for house and lot on Iron street, Bloomsburg.

H. W. Hess and wife to C. H. Campbell, et. al., for property in Bloomsburg.

B. F. Sharpless to C. H. Sharpless for property in Bloomsburg.

Henry Wanich's executors to Charles Chamberlain, for property in Berwick.

L. C. Mench and wife to Eliza Lillie, for property in Catawissa.

Deborah J. McKelvy to Charles H. Bates for property located in Catawissa.

Berwick Land and Improvement Co., to Martin Gulosky for property in West Berwick.

Lane Hedden's heirs to Lillie Keeler for property in Benton township.

Thanksgiving Time Means Overcoat Time.

The colder weather is here—or going to be any day. If you have'nt selected your Fall or Winter Overcoat yet it's high time you should else you'll be caught some nipping night.

We want you to look at these Overcoats of ours.

Paddocks, Chesterfields and Long Belt Coats. A full line of Rain Coats from $10 to $30.

TOWNSEND'S

Knox Hats. Adler's Gloves.

JUST A FEW HINTS

AS TO GIFTS

Furs rank high among the finer sort of gifts.

These fine linens make acceptable gifts.

Handkerchiefs, thousands of them, and they never miss fire.

China, a great display from the common white iron stone up to the famous Haviland. You can buy as you want or in sets.

Furniture, it helps make the home, and the home makes the Christmas.

Globe-Wernicke "Elastic Book Cases." We are sole agents for these.

Kitchen ware, enameled and the celebrated Rochester nickle ware,

Coats and Tailored Suits. The very largest assortment.

Blankets or Comforts, just the kind you want. P. S. If we say "all wool" when selling a blanket it is all wool.

Bric-a-Brac and odd Decorated China.

Shoes, Gloves or good Warm underwear always a fine assortment.

Dress Goods, the largest stock to choose from in the county.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT the standard cough and cold cure for over 75 years now comes also in a 25c size

Convenient to carry with you. Don't be without it. Ask your druggist.

1906 ALMANAC FREE. Write to Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia.

EVANS' SHOE STORE

The best thing afoot this fall is a pair of

EVANS' WATER-TIGHT SHOES

made from the most elegannt calf skin imaginable. Try one pair

Men's $3.50
Women's $3.00

Chas. M. Evans,

HYGENIC SHOES FOR CHILDREN.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1905

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

Hazleton is going to have a semi-centenial celebration, and an Old Home Week.

Come and see the Ladies' Home Journal booth at the Reformed church bazar.

Henry C. Kelchner of Lightstreet one of our oldest subscribers, was in town on Tuesday.

C. C. Trench has purchased a "Reo" automobile from the Bloomsburg Automobile Co.

Will have for sale during the Reformed church bazar, home-made bread, pies, cake and candies.

Montilius Yeager has purchased the Numedia Hotel of S. R. Dyer, and will take possession soon.

The annual meeting of the editorial association will be held in Harrisburg on January 16th and 17th.

The Rescue H. & L. Co. will hold their annual dance on the night of Friday, Dec. 22nd, in the Town Hall.

Remember the bazar of the Reformed church December 12-16. Give them a call before buying your Christmas gifts elsewhere.

"Over Niagara Falls," with its wealth of gorgeous scenery, marvelous electrical effects and wonderful mechanism, will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House tonight.

William Kase West Esq., of Danville, who has been ill for the past month, is able to be out again, his entire recovery is only a matter of time. His many friends were glad to see him at his office.

An excellent crayon portrait of Col. J. G. Freeze has been hung in the law library in the Court House, by the Columbia County Bar Association of which the Colonel has for many years been the President.

A mausoleum of Vermont granite is being erected in Odd Fellows' cemetery, Danville, that will surpass anything of the kind in this section of the state, when completed. It belongs to Mrs. Geisinger of Danville.

The Bloom School Board at its regular monthly meeting last Friday night, declined to accept the resignation of Samuel F. Johnson, principal of Fifth street school. He tendered it to take effect December 22nd.

George W. Mears on last Saturday went on the pension list of the D. L. & W. R. R. Co. after forty years' service as station agent. From 1865 to 1871 he was employed at Danville station, and since that time at Rupert.

Fifth avenue has the fewest children of any residence street in New York City, if not in the world, according to figures compiled by the Health Department. Block after block in that fashionable thoroughfare echoes the one unvarying story of race suicide.

The strike of the students at state College has been settled through a joint meeting of the trustees, the faculty and the students. It had assumed such proportions that the entire student body threatened to leave. The trouble arose over the Thanksgiving vacation.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Japanese tea room in the basement of Clark's store is a very attractive place and well worthy of a visit. It is being conducted by members of the Ivy Club, and the waitresses wear Japanese costumes. It is open from 3 to 7 o'clock up to and including Friday. The proceeds will go towards the endowment fund of the Public Library.

In olden times when men fought with wild animals in the arena "to glut the savage eyes of Rome's proud populace" it was barbarous. The spanish bull fights of a more recent date were looked upon as inhuman. This year alone in the United States twenty-two young men have been killed in foot-ball games. That's civilation and higher education.

An excellent story by Miss May McHenry of Stillwater appears in the December number of *McClure's Magazine*. It is bright and entertaining all through. Miss McHenry is a member of the Wednesday Club, of Bloomsburg, and has shown literary ability of an unusually high order. Several of her productions have appeared heretofore in *McClure's*.

The Elks' memorial service last Sunday afternoon was largely attended, and the entire program was impressive and beautiful. Among the leading features were the admirable address of Hon. John G. Harman, and the violin solos by Mrs. J. K. Miller. Ralph Kisner Esq. of Danville also delivered a fine address, and every other number on the program was excellent.

Rowland and Clifford's marvelous production of Joseph LeBrandt's melodramatic success "Over Niagara Falls," will be the offering tonight at the Grand Opera House.

Of all the startling and exciting plays where thrilling situations prevail, there is none so great and intense as this play. The realistic reproduction of Niagara Falls in the third act is said to be nothing short of astonishing.

We have received the pocket diary and memorandum book for 1906 of C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Lawyers of Washington D. C. This firm will send it to any subscriber of the COLUMBIAN for two cents postage.

It is a diary with pages for memoranda and cash accounts; the census of states and cities; calendars for 1906-07; distances by miles and time to cities of the world, and business laws and court decisions for inventors and patentees.

There is a possibility that the bawdy houses have been closed permanently, because of the airing they got in court on Monday, and there is also a possibility that the inmates will return and resume business as soon as court adjourns and Judge Staples has gone home. The existence of these houses has been a notorious fact for some time, and the open manner in which they have been conducted ought to have made it very easy to procure sufficient evidence to sustain an indictment.

Trestling Carried Away

A rise of twelve feet in the Susquehanna on Sunday night resulted in washing away 150 feet of the trestling at the Berwick bridge, from the shore to the second pier. A steel rail track was laid on the trestling and there was also a derrick, both of which went into the stream. This may put a stop to the work for the winter.

Prices of Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Lenses, according to kind, 50c. to $1.00 each.
Bifocal Lenses, $2.00 to $3.00 a pair.
Toric Lenses, $3.00 and $4.00 a pair.
Gold-filled frames and mountings, $1.00 each.
Solid gold eyeglass frames and mountings, $2.00 to $3.00.
Medium weight 10K gold spectacles, $3.00.
Heavy 14K gold spectacle frames and mountings, $4.00.
I keep in stock a large assortment of lenses and frames. I will be pleased to show you the latest and best in eyeglass mountings.
Henry W. Champlin, M. D., Bloomsburg, Pa.

Judge Staples has ordered all bars in Danville to close from midnight to 6 a. m. South Danville is just across the bridge but it is in Northumberland county and beyond the jurisdiction of Judge Staples. Near the bridge is the Susquehanna House of which Harvey Deitrick is proprietor, and Harvey has grasped the situation by announcing that his bar is kept open all night, thus enabling the thirsty Danvillian to quench his thirst after midnight, or to brace up on a very early matutinal cocktail, simply by crossing the bridge and producing the price.

"Over Niagara Falls," a new scenic production from the pen of Joseph Le Brandt, author of "On the Stroke of Twelve" and other successful plays, will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House on Thursday, Dec. 7th.

Some of the picturesque characters in the play are, an old Indian Chief "Starlight," one of the Indians of the Seneca tribe and his daughter "Bess". They show a side of the American aboriginee that is seldom produced on the stage. Their unique dressing which is historically correct, adds largely to the beautiful effect of the various scenes.

Normal Washington Excursion

Starts on December 18th and Returns on December 22nd—All Arrangements Completed

The annual excursion of teachers, students and friends of the Bloomsburg State Normal School will leave the Philadelphia and Reading station at Bloomsburg on Monday, Dec 18th, at 6.40 A. M., sharp, Catawissa at 6:51, Ringtown at 7:29 and Tamaqua at 8:22. A special train of vestibuled cars will be provided for the entire trip. The party will arrive in Washington at 3 P. M., and will start sight-seeing at once, ending on Thursday at 6:30 P. M., when train leaves Washington for Philadelphia. Friday will be spent in Philadelphia, leaving for home at 3 P. M., stopping for a short time at Valley Forge about 3:40 P. M., arriving in Bloomsburg at 9 P. M. The cost of the entire trip including railroad fare, hotel expenses, trip to Mt. Vernon, transfer of baggage in Washington, and fees of guides, will be $15.50. Tickets and special baggage check can be secured at Normal School several days in advance, also at Bloomsburg station morning of excursion, and on special train.

The party will be conducted by members of the faculty who are well informed in regard to all places to be visited. The excursionists will be divided into groups, so that all can get the full explanations of the teachers and the guides. The same oversight of the students will be exercised as is exercised at the school. Alumni and friends of the school who desire to visit Washington are permitted to join this excursion, if they apply promptly, and the number is not too great.

For further information write at once to J. P. Welsh, Normal School, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Governor Has Been South.

Governor Pennypacker, members of his staff and a large number of invited guests who participated in the ceremonies dedicating monuments to Pennsylvania soldiers buried at Andersonville and Chattanooga, left Philadelphia Friday on the steamer Merrimac for Savannah. The party arrived at that port Monday. On Tuesday they went to Atlanta and on Thursday the monument at Andersonville was dedicated. The monument at Chatanooga will be unveiled on Friday and the party will return north by way of Asheville.

It was intended to dedicate the monument to Pennsylvania soldiers being erected at Vicksburg but the yellow fever epidemic prevented the completion of the work in time. This monument will be dedicated on March 24, next year.

Mrs. Jacob Geisinger.

Mrs. Jacob Geisinger of Forks died on Saturday from a paralytic stroke which she suffered on Thursday. Her age was sixty seven years. Her husband survives her, also three sons, John of Forks; James, of Stillwater; Harry, of Millville; and two daughters, Mrs. T. E. Ash and Mrs. Wm. Smith of Stillwater. The funeral was held on Tueseay at Zion church, the Rev. A. Houtz officiating. Mrs. Geisinger was a member of the Reformed church and an excellent christian woman. She was an aunt of H. D. Geisinger of this office.

For Sale.

Two $100 bonds of the Bloomsburg Furniture Company, 5 per cent. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell, trustee. tf.

JUDGE STAPLES ON CIGARETTES

On Monday morning in his charge to the grand jury, Judge Staples again referred to the cigarette law, as he did at September court. He addressed the jury in the following words:

We also call the attention of this grand jury to what we tried to impress upon the last grand jury, and we think it no harm that this court should present this matter at every term. That is the law as to the sale of tobacco, cigarettes and cigarette papers to minors. The law prohibits such sale. We reiterate, we called the attention of the last grand jury to this fact; but since coming here this time I have seen boys in Bloomsburg smoking cigarettes on the street. The law provides that no person shall furnish by sale, gift or otherwise cigarettes or cigarette papers to a boy under the age of twenty-one years. That law was meant for a good purpose. There is no sensible man who will deny the proposition that the smoking of cigarettes is injurious. I have boys of my own, and I would rather give my boy a glass of beer than put a cigarette into his mouth; for the boy that smokes cigarettes will soon have the strong drink to go with it. I think both of them are evils but the strong drink is the lesser evil of the two; the testimony of physicians is to that effect.

Also it is against the law to furnish by sale, gift or otherwise tobacco to boys under the age of sixteen. It is for the entire community and for you as representatives of the county, to do all in your power to see that these laws are rigidly enforced, that they are strictly observed. They never will be observed unless the people become interested in their observance. Legislative enactments do not enforce themselves; courts alone cannot enforce them. If we desire to better the community, to have public peace, good order, prosperity, advancement in the direction of the good morals of society, we must begin with the youth of the land and especially with the boys. As a Court, we begin with you, gentlemen of the grand jury, and ask you as representatives of the county to impress it upon the citizens of the community from which you respectively come that it is their duty as well as yours to see to the enforcement of these laws.

MARRIAGES.

Orvis Roy Edgar and Miss Estella Grace Edgar, both of Stillwater, were married in Elmira, N. Y. on Thanksgiving evening at six o'clock. The bride is a daughter of C. A. Wesley, and the bridegroom is a son of the late T. H. Edgar, and assistant cashier of the Columbia County National Bank of Benton.

C. M. Smith of Raven Creek, and Miss Mary M. Custer of Lightstreet, were married by Rev. W. R. Benford at the M. E. Parsonage at Benton, on Thanksgiving morning.

Leroy F. Carter of Jamison City, and Miss Virgie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cline of Maple Grove, were married by Rev. W. R. Benford at the bride's home on Thanksgiving at noon. About sixty guests were present.

Eugene Fritz of Jackson township, and Miss Carola Cole of Benton, were married in Binghamton, N. Y. on Thanksgiving.

Rush Sitler and Miss Mary Sitler of Fowlersville, were married by Rev. Mr. King at the bride's home on Thanksgiving day at noon.

Annual Election

The annual meeting of stockholders and election of officers of the Industrial Building and Loan Association will be held in their office on Friday evening, December 8th, at 7:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Clarissa Peacock Dead.

After a long illness Mrs. Clarissa Peacock passed away on Tuesday night at a quarter past eleven o'clock, aged seventy-seven years and four months. She was a daughter of John Robbins deceased of Iola, and the relict of the late William Peacock of this town who died in 1878 She was a model christian woman, being a faithful member of the M. E. church. She is survived by two sons, Charles Clinton, and Sherman F., two daughters, Fannie M. and Mrs. H. R. Williams, five grand-children and one great grand-child, all residents of this town.

The funeral will take place at the residence, corner of Fifth and Center streets, and will be conducted by Rev. Dr. W. P. Eveland of Williamsport, and Rev. P. F. Eyer. The interment at Rosemont cemetery will be private.

Special This Week

We will allow you a DISCOUNT of TEN PER CENT. (10%) on all sales of one Dollar and over this week only. Ending on evening of December 9th.

THE CLARK STORE.

This affords you an opportunity of saving a nice sum of money on your Christmas purchases, and our stock was never more complete with useful and fancy goods suitable for the Christmas buying and gift giving.

A LIST BELOW:

Coats, Suits, Bath Robes, Blankets, Comfortables, Table linens, Napkins, Towels, Lunch Cloths, Counterpanes, Lace and Heavy Curtains, Petticoats, Skirts, Men's Neckwear, Ladies' Neckwear, Silver Novelties, Neck Furs, Muffs, Fancy China, Infant's Brushes, Kid Gloves, Golf Gloves, Golf Blouses, Caps, Tams, Fascinators, Hat Brushes, Belts, Hosiery, Underwear, Belts, Bags, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Fancy China, Suit Cases, Bags, Silks, Velvets, Trimmed Hats, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soap boxes, Shopping Bags, Pocket Books, Bill Books, Fancy Combs, Knitted Slippers, Soles, Umbrellas, Ladies' and Gents', Jewelry, Belts, Cushion Tops, Cushions, Big Values in Coats, Aprons, Muslin Wear, Comb and Brush Sets, Separate Skirts, Furs of all kinds, Hand Glasses, Etc.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

Geo. W. Hess,

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER, BLOOMSBURG, PENNA

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

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FINE AMERICAN BRIDGES

Lead the World in Size and Method of Construction

PART TAKEN BY ROADS

New Inventions to Suit Conditions—Longest Bridge at Cairo, Ill.—Brooklyn Most Expensive Structure in World—Changes Most Noticeable in Smaller Construction.

To the railroad must be given the credit for furnishing the impetus that has resulted in the marked advances of the past half century. Especially is this true in the United States, whose unprecedented growth would have been impossible without the aid of its transportation lines.

The railroads, in their constant endeavor to improve, their unceasing effort to give the American people a service unexcelled in the whole world for comfort, speed and cheapness, have so increased the weight of their rolling stock and train loads that the light structures which did service when the first transcontinental road penetrated to the Pacific Coast have become obsolete and utterly incapable of meeting the demands of standard modern carriers. Thus stronger and better bridges had to be built.

Co-extensive with the development of railroading has been that of the iron and steel industry. The two have co-operated in a transformation that is one of the marvels of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

America, the land of big things, possesses more striking examples of advanced bridge construction probably than any other country. It has the longest metallic structure across any river in the world—that over the Ohio River at Cairo, Ill., exceeding in length the renowned Tay Bridge in Scotland by 33 feet.

The Cairo bridge was finished in 1889. It is 10,560 feet—precisely two miles—in length, though originally, with the timber trestle approaches, which have since been filled in and replaced by solid embankments, there was almost four miles of continuous bridge work.

A bridge with the longest single span ever built is one by an American firm across the St. Lawrence River six miles above Quebec. It is designed for both railway and wagon traffic and contains a central span 1,800 feet in length and 150 feet above the water, permitting the unobstructed passage of the largest vessels afloat.

In drawbridges, too, America leads the world. There was opened at Omaha recently a center pier double drawbridge each swing span of which is 525 feet long.

This excessive length was necessary on account of the shifting channel of the Missouri River, which is constantly undergoing changes in its course, and the new bridge was designed to provide as much as possible for the future vagaries of the stream.

In the common types of steel bridges—the truss, the cantilever, the suspension, etc.—it cannot be said that there have been any extraordinary changes since these types were first introduced. Beyond being successively strengthened and improved in minor details so as to take care of the greater loads they are called upon to bear, these structures remain practically unaltered in their general outlines.

Bridge engineers to-day confine themselves chiefly to the study of stresses and strains, the provision of maximum strength with the minimum use of material, and consequent minimum cost. Every pin or bolt that can be dispensed with is so much saved.

It is in the smaller bridges that the greatest changes have occurred in recent years. In movable structures over navigable waterways the development has been revolutionary in its nature.

The old style swing or draw bridge is being rapidly superseded; at least where the channels are not excessively wide, by the roller lift bridge, an improvement on the pivot bascule type which had its origin in the feudal days when the spans over castle moats were raised up on end to shut off communication with the outside world.

The original design of the roller lift consisted of two movable leaves that met in the center of the stream and were rolled up and down from piers on either shore. Single-leaf draws, however, are now being built in many instances where this form of construction is best adapted to local conditions.

Its advantages over the center-pier bridge are overwhelming, in that it leaves unobstructed the full width of the river or canal. Vehicles or cars cannot fall into the water when the lift is open to vessels. It is more rapid and econonomical of operation, saving delay and expense.

Concrete, reinforced by steel, is becoming more and more a popular material for the construction of permanent bridges over small streams and ravines. Their advantage over iron structures lies in their greater permanency, and in their economy both as to first cost and maintenance.

The ordinary form of modern bridge construction is known as the truss, and various modifications of the truss element (the rigid triangle) are in more general use than any other type of span up to, say 350 feet in height. The common highway and railroad bridge is almost invariably a truss.

PHILIPPINE RAT CATCHERS.

Bounty for the Capture of the Animals in Manila.

The Manila rat is much more in demand than is the Buffalo rat. Since the American occupation of the Philippines rat catching has become a big industry. It has thrived so much under a paternal form of government that 150,000 of the animals were caught in Manila during the last year. Incidentally, that meant 150,000 deaths in the rat colony, for the only good rats in Manila are dead rats. This wholesale slaughter of rats is carried out under the direction of the Philippine Board of Health. It is one of the means used to prevent the much dreaded Asiatic plague.

"Although it is an established fact that rats are carriers of the infection of the dreaded Asiatic plague, yet comparatively few Americans in Manila are alive to the importance which the Board of Health authorities attach to the trapping of rodents, or are aware that the city has an organized corps of seventy-five rat catchers, and that they trap about a hundred and fifty thousand rats a year," said the doctor. "Such is the case, nevertheless, and, were it not for this rat brigade, it would be difficult to say where the pest would stop.

"The corps of rat catchers is divided into seven sections, one being assigned to each of the health stations. Each man, who in turn hires small boys to do the actual work, receives a monthly salary of 10 pesos, which is $5, and, in addition, three centavos (1½ cents) for every rat he catches. This bounty amounts to about six pesos a month—an average Manila clerk's salary. A rat catcher must be industrious. He is hired by the district medical inspector, and if he fails to corral a certain number of animals he is promptly succeeded by a new aspirant.

"This Oriental professional resorts to many ingenious ways in attempting to fool the officials and incidentally, increase his revenue. When the trapping was started the officials were none too strict, and it was soon noticed that some of the trappers were making quite an amount of money. Investigation revealed the fact that oftentimes one rat was made to do duty several times, being kept on the grounds earning bounty for its captor until decomposition set in. To remedy this the inspectors now make each trapper bring his rats to the station every morning, and there the right front foot is chopped off and the rat is labelled with the street and the number of the house from which it came. All rats are then taken to the crematory.

"But the clever native found a new means of evading the law. He conceived the idea of starting a rat farm, and before the authorities were aware of it the business of breeding rodents, in order to collect the bounty, assumed goodly proportions.

"Once a month an auditing is made, at which time all the traps which are furnished by the authorities must be accounted for by the catchers.

"One of the principal acts in this rat drama is enacted at the waterfront, where every precaution is taken to prevent rats from coming ashore from ships arriving from plague infected ports of Asia. Cargoes are closely watched, and while they are being discharged tin funnels are placed on the hawsers to prevent the rodents from reaching the wharf."—Buffalo Express.

Strange Origin of Fashions.

The custom of powdering the hair dates back as far as the sixteenth century, and was first introduced by the nuns in French convents. Those who had ocasion to leave the cloisters for any reason were wont to powder their hair, so as to make it appear gray and give them a venerable look. The fashionable dames were so struck with the novel effect of white powder on dark hair that they soon appropriated the device as one of the arts of the worldly toilet. Out of this grew the use of tints in the hair. The Roman women often used blue powder, and later, in 1860, Empress Eugenie set the fashion of using gold powder.

Rome under the empire of Greece during the time of Pericles were seized with a mania for golden hair. The belles and fops of the day devised several methods whereby black locks might be changed to golden yellow, but bleaching did not always succeed. Consequently, quite a trade was established with the fair-haired tribes beyond the Alps, who sold their locks to Latin merchants, to be worn on the heads of Roman dandies.

Many a dame dampened her raven tresses in the strongest of muriatic acid and sat in the sun to bleach her hair to the coveted yellow, says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

There were some cunning devices in vogue among the belles of the old world for giving expression to the eye. The most reckless of them were wont to place a single drop of that deadly poison, prussic acid, in the bottom of a wineglass and hold it against the eye for two or three seconds. Or, more rashly still, they would take a small quantity—a piece not larger than a grain of rice—or an ointment containing that mortal drug, atropia, and rub it on the brow. Each of these was supposed to give clearness and brilliancy, expand the pupil and impart a fascinating fulness and mellowness to the eye.

Property Destroyed by Fire.

Nearly two hundred millions of dollars' property is destroyed by fire annually in the United States.

Armand Gautier, a French physician contends that a strict vegetarian diet is impossible for white races.

HANDICRAFT OF THE BLIND.

Invading Many Fields of Industry and Turning Out Good Work.

"Don't pity the blind man—employ him. The blind do not want charity. They simply ask justice."

This is the keynote of the gospel which Charles F. F. Campbell, superintendent of the experiment station for the training of the blind at Cambridge, Mass., is everywhere preaching. Mr. Campbell is the son of the blind Dr. Campbell, of London, whose achievements in striking out new lines of occupation for the blind are well known. He spoke in New York, urging the imperative need not only of finding occupations for the sightless, but of employing them when they are trained.

"Employment bureaus for the blind," he said, "are a prime necessity. At present, even when a person wishes to employ a blind man and woman or to buy their handiwork, he seldom knows how to go about it. We need greater co-operation between the blind and the rest of the world. It is one thing to know how to cane a chair, quite another to get chairs to cane. What is urgently needed is an employment bureau and handicraft shop that shall be run co-operatively by New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

"The definite purposes for which the experiment station was established were threefold—to determine what industrial occupations other than those already named the blind could profitably engage in; to establish such industries on a business basis, and to enable blind persons, when possible, to become wage earners in shops or factories or selling agents.

"We began in a very small way, testing different trades with blind people of average or less than average mentality. Our purpose, you see, was not to pick out specially gifted people and exploit them, but to discover remunerative occupations which even defectives could follow successfully.

"One day I saw a Swedish woman working at a little loom. Next day I set a blind girl to work at a loom. Rug carpets without pattern or color scheme have been made by the blind for many years, but this was the first attempt to produce artistic results. Now we have an expert designer, a woman, to supervise the work, which is taught by an ingenious employment of a piano keyboard. We are turning out rugs, portieres, table covers, draperies, centerpieces, etc., which no woman of taste would be ashamed to use in her house.

"Another industry that promises well for the blind, and it is the direct fruit of the Cambridge experiment station, is mop making. Mr. Campbell expects to 'wipe up the floor,' literally as well as metaphorically, with the mop which a blind man has invented."

Miss Pheobe T. Cousins,

formerly the most famous advocate of woman suffrage, is heartily in favor of the open saloons on the Sabbath. She claims such a measure would tend to reduce crime.

CZAR'S BODYGUARD OF SPIES.

Amid a Complicated System He Has Cause for Uneasiness.

Some of the most valuable and least suspected spies that guard the Czar are women of high rank, who frequent the aristocratic salons of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and even go as far afield as the Siberian cities of Tomsk, Tobolsk, and Irkutsk, says L. S. Farlow in Harper's Weekly. There are also spies among the Imperial Guards; and for these men the entire army and reserves of imperial Russia are ransacked. Among them one finds men from the Don and Dnieper Cossacks, the Mohammedan forces from Kazan, the Caucasian provinces, and even from far Kashgar in Central Asia, as well as from the Imperial Preoabrajensky and Pavlovski Guards. The unquestioning and doglike fidelity of these men is wonderful. They are absolutely fearless, of great physical strength, and mentally of unusual acumen and foresight. There are nearly one thousand of these military guards constantly employed in and about the park and palace of Tsarkoe-Selo. One might suppose that the Emperor Nicholas would sleep peacefully, surrounded by this amazing human network of protection. Yet revolutionists penetrate the royal apartments, and leave letters of sinister menace and warning, which must often suggest to the unhappy monarch that it might be as well for him to do away with this far-reaching system of espionage and mingle freely with his people.

CONSECRATING A HOUSE.

What Orthodox Hebrews Fasten to the Doorpost.

A dozen families of Orthodox Jews were busy moving into a new brick tenement house on Sheriff street, in the heart of the East Side, when a Tribune reporter was passing. His attention was attracted by a ceremony, which seemed to center about the doorpost of one of the ground floor flats.

An aged gray headed patriarch was tacking a little case to the upper right hand doorpost, a hairbreadth from the edge. It was of tin, about three inches long and half an inch wide, and while fastening it securely in place the old man seemed to be muttering a Hebrew prayer.

After the ceremony was ended the reporter began to ask questions.

"Yes, it is a religious rite," the old Hebrew answered. "One of the most sacred of our religion—the fastening of the mezuzah. No home is blessed without it, and one might better die at once than attempt to live in a flat that did not have a mezuzah on the doorpost."

Some of the mezuzahs one finds in the East side are of glass. Others, more elaborate and expensive, are of carved wood. Still others are nicely turned, with knobs at either end. Great care is taken that unclean hands shall never touch them. They are not allowed to fall into the hands of non-Jews, if that can be prevented, for fear they will be mistreated.

According to a rabbi with whom the Tribune reporter talked, the obligation is derived from the Biblical passage: "And thou shalt write them on the doorposts of thy house and within thy gates." The custom has been known since the time of Josephus, and at one time the mezuzah was supposed to be a powerful factor in warding off evil spirits. In the Middle Ages the practicing of writing the names of certain favored angels, in addition to the passages, crept in. Maimonides, the great Jewish teacher, put a stop to the innovation after a vigorous campaign, in which he preached that those who lived in houses so branded would have no share in the future world.

Policy, Chinese Fashion.

It is a curious thing, says the Hawaiian Star, that here in a community where the Chinese gambling game of che-fa has flourished for many years comparatively few outside of those who are devotees at the shrine of the goddess of chance have even the faintest idea of how the game is played.

Che-fa is a very simple game, indeed, and in its very simplicity lies the difficulty which the authorities here, as elsewhere, find in suppression. It needs no apparatus or "lay out" as do roulette, faro and other games of chance. It does not even need a pack of cards or a supply of chips.

Simply judge as a gambling game and conceding for the moment that it is played on the square, che-fa has its allurements, for it is, on that basis, a game in which every player has an equal chance and the bank simply collects a percentage of the money staked. Unfortunately for the players, however, there is not the slightest reason for doubting that the game as ordinarily conducted is as crooked as the traditional dog's hind leg.

There are 36 characters in a che-fa ticket, each representing some familiar object. The lion, tiger, moon, mouth, silver money, gold money, box, centiped, dog, rat are among these, but many of the characters represent things which are not generally discussed in polite society. A person who wishes to play the game seeks an agent and gives him what such he wishes, from five cents up, at the same time indicating what character he chooses. The character is marked off on the agent's ticket and the fortune seeker receives a slip acknowledging his bet or stake. Should the particular character prove at the drawing to be the winning number the lucky player wins 30 times the amount of his stake. Thus if he stakes five cents he wins $1.50, or if he plunges heavily with, say a dollar, he wins $30. But he does not get all that, he wins. There is the agent to be considered and he collects 10 per cent of the amount of the winning, so that the man who won $30 would receive only $27 from the hands of the agent.

It is one of the odd traits in the Chinese character that make che-fa so popular with them. They are devoted believers in dreams. If a Chinaman dreams of a rat, for instance, he will lose no time in seeking a che-fa agent, and backing the rat to win, and no number of recurrent losses seems to upset the Chinese faith in this heavensent sign for success. Of course, it is apparent that if a man played on every one of the 35 characters he would in all probability win, but his win would be a loss, for he would only receive 30 times the amount of the single bet on the winning character less the agent's commission of 10 per cent.

Such is the game of che-fa. Bearing only the dream portion of it, it does not seem to possess any particular allurements, and to some persons even the chance of betting that their dreams will come true does not seem attractive. Possibly the average American does not have the same kind of dreams as does the mild-eyed Chink. That can easily be imagined from the casual glance at a Chinese meal and a reflection on the possibilities of what even a simple Welsh rabbit can accomplish.

Inventors in Connecticut.

Connecticut, not necessity, seems to be the mother of inventions, as most of the useful inventions are made there.

A rich man died the other day. He died in the very midsummer of life, and he left his family $1,000,000. The doctor's certificate showed that death resulted from typhoid fever. The doctor himself said to a friend: "That man was a suicide. He had a splendid constitution. I could have pulled him through if his stomach had been sound. But he ruined his stomach by hasty meals, snatched in intervals of business and by neglect of symptoms which have been warning him a year past, that his stomach was failing in its duties."

The symptoms of a disordered stomach are, among others, variable appetite, sour risings, heartburn, undue fullness after eating, dull headache, dingy complexion, discolored eye, fluctuations in physical strength, nervousness, sleeplessness, dependency. No person will have all these symptoms at once.

The restoration of the stomach to sound health, begins with the first dose of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The cure progresses until the functions of the stomach are in healthy operation. Then the nerves are quiet and strong, the appetite healthful, the sleep restful, the eye bright, the complexion clear.

"Please accept my thanks for the benefit which my child received from your medicine," writes Mrs. W. A. Morgan, of Silica, Mo. "He had been troubled for nearly a year with liver complaint, indigestion and constipation. I gave him your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' and they did him great good. I gave him the 'Discovery' about eight months, and several vials of the 'Pellets.' He seems to be perfectly well now."

If you want a cure accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

Pierce's Pleasant Pellets — These ORIGINAL Little Liver Pills, first put up by old Dr. R. V. Pierce over 40 years ago, have been much imitated but never equaled. They're made of purely vegetable, concentrated and refined medicinal principles, extracted from native American roots and plants. They speedily relieve and cure foul, torpid and deranged Stomachs, Livers and Bowels and their attendant distressful ailments. One or two a laxative, three or four a cathartic.

Vast Value of Farm Products.

The farm products of this country for the present year aggregate $6,450,000,000 in value, according to statistics issued from the Department of Agriculture the other day. Of the immense total wheat counted for $525,000,000, oats for $282,000,000, potatoes for $138,000,000, barley $58,000,000, tobacco $52,000,000, sugar cane and beets $50,000,000, dairy products $625,000,000, beef cattle $662,000,000, sheep and swine $283,000,000, corn $1,216,000,000, hay $605,000,000, and the balance represents the value of horses and mules and other products of the farm. The products of the dairy and poultry amounted to as much as the iron industry.

In the history of the world no country has ever before produced from soil such value in that time. It is small wonder, in view of the facts, that the farmers want banks and other conveniences and utilities. They produce the wealth and have just claim to the right to control it in part. But the exhibit does not reveal the vast wealth of the farmers. They have paid off their mortgages, improved their standard of living and hold at present lands of the value of more than $20,000,000,000, horses and mules of the value of $1,450,000,000 and agricultural machinery and implements to a figure beyond the dream of avarice.

In the face of the exhibit how absurb appears the pretense that the prosperity of this country depends upon tariff taxation? As a matter of fact the tariff policy of the dominant party retards, rather than promotes the prosperity of the country. Upon the items of clothing, machinery, implements and othed tariff burdened articles which the farmers consume it is safe to estimate a tariff taxation within the year of the aggregate of a billion dollars. We don't say that that amount of their earnings went into the treasury in the form of revenue. But it went into the pockets of the tariff pampered manufacturing barons in the shape of enhanced profits and unearned bounties and the farmers are foolish for permitting such robbery.—*Ex.*

Boy Wanted.

A boy sixteen years old with fair common school education is wanted at this office to learn the printing trade. Full particulars as to work and pay will be given on application. tf

HUMPHREYS'

Specifics cure by acting directly on the *sick parts* without disturbing the rest of the system.

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In small bottles of pellets that fit the vest pocket. At Druggists or mailed, 25c. each.
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THE PUBLIC SCHOOL IN AMERICA

A Most Remarkable Evidence of Progression.

Within the last decade there have been so many additions of departments of education that training in the chosen lines of one's vocation is an absolute necessity. The time has gone by when "ignorant, self-made men" are possible. There can never be any more successful uneducated men or women in this country. Money getting will always be a ruling passion with Americans, says Mrs. John A. Logan in the New York American, but the standard of requisite knowledge has been raised and hence decreased the opportunities for success of untutored minds.

State and national governments and philanthropy have provided for the free education of the public, while experience, native intelligence and travel have inspired persons of means with the highest ambitions for the education and training of their sons, daughters and wards. In every community the educational idea prevails and seems to inspire old and young with an insatiable desire for knowledge.

Statisticians have estimated that there are in the United States 18,000,000 students engaged in the various schools in the business of acquiring an education, some for the love of learning, a majority for the purpose of fitting themselves for useful careers.

Including all educators, from the university and college presidents down to the "district schoolmarms," there are more than 500,000 men and women engaged annually in teaching the students in our various educational institutions. The facts seem to justify the statement that the teachers in American schools are second to none in the world.

Discovering the North Pole.

There is a popular belief in the extreme Northwest that the north pole will be discovered by a musher, and not by any scientific polar expedition. This belief is based on the conviction that a gold stampede will eventually be started toward north latitude 90 degrees, and that mushers will rush in where Arctic explorers have feared to tread. So completely unknown to fame is this newcomer in the race for the pole that to the majority of people, the name suggests nothing but cereal breakfast food.

Gilbert Parker, the novelist, who finds his most congenial theme in French-Canadian life, has made his readers familiar with "Marche-t'-en!" the cry with which drivers of dog teams urge forward their panting animals.

French-Canadian trappers were among the earliest white men in the far northwest, and American prospectors on the Yukon soon learned to goad their dogs on with the same cry, without, however, understanding the French which, in their mouths, was rapidly corrupted to "Muchon!" to is day an Alaska dog driver's equivalent for "Gee up!" Dog drivers generally run with the team, and therefore from "Mush-on" has come the noun musher, used all over Alaska and the Yukon territory to designate a trailsman.

The musher is generally prospector, stampeder and trailsman all rolled into one, and Alaska trails are such uncertain quantaties that he has frequently to make his own precedents over newly frozen sea and trackless snow. The musher achieves most of his stampeding to new gold fields during the arctic winter, for then the rigid sea becomes a highway and mighty rivers need no bridging.—Sunset Magazine.

Ice For Heating.

The use of ice for heating purposes is one of the oddities of our modern civilization. Often it happens that a train carrying fruit from the South to the Northern market encounters a cold spell while en route. If the temperature goes below a certain point the perishable merchandise will be ruined. But it has been ascertained that such a misfortune may be prevented by covering the fruit car with a coat of ice—a thing easily accompanied by turning a hose upon it and allowing the water to freeze until the whole is enveloped in a glassy and glittering blanket.

It may, indeed, be appropriately called a blanket, inasmuch as it prevents the radiation of heat from the interior of the car. The ice being a good non-conductor, the warmth is retained and the fruit, or possibly it may be vegetables, goes on its way unspoiled even by zero weather.

Cars used for transporting oranges and other fruit from California to the East are often provided nowadays with large cylindrical "ice stoves," as they might be called, at each end, which, while useful in summer time for refrigeration, are filled with ice during a cold spell in winter. When the temperature outside is at zero or below, the ice, at thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit is relatively warm and thus the "stoves' described act as heaters.

The Salt In the Ocean.

If the ocean did not have salt it would freeze somewhat more rapidly than it does now, but there would be no very marked difference. The ocean is prevented from freezing not so much by its salt as by its size and by its commotion. On account of its size, large portions of it extend into warm climates at all seasons, and by reason of its great depth it is a vast storehouse of heat. Its currents distribute much warm water among the cold.—St. Nicholas.

A Novel Institution.

France has a unique institution called "The Drop of Milk," for the maintenance of infants for the first six months.

CALIFORNIA PEAT FARMS

Ground Burns For Weeks or Months on Catching Fire

MACHINERY IN FARMING

Agriculture Carried On Under Conditions not Matched Anywhere Else in the World—At Times Yields Fortunes to its Owners—Boundaries Marked by Ditches.

These delta lands are an imitation of Holland in the New World. The Sacramento and San Joaquin are widespreading streams. Like most Californian rivers, they are wide, rushing torrents in winter and not much more than creeks in summer.

Toward their mouths they used to spread irregularly over a district twenty miles wide in some places, finding a new channel every winter. All over that district was a thick growth of tule—a fat six foot reed.

Here millions of wild ducks and geese used to feed on the seeds of the tule. It is still one of the greatest ducking grounds in the country.

Along in the early '70s California capitalists began to study these deltas with a view to reclaiming them. It was found that the decayed tules had formed a light, rich soil twenty or thirty feet deep on the river bed. The needles of the great mountain forests from which the San Joaquin rises had added to its richness and sand from the placer diggings in the Sierra had tied it down.

They began to dike out islands in the middle of the river, fending it back by heavy walls of earth and rubble. The first island carved out—Rough and Ready, it is called—was a gold mine.

Those were the days when wheat prices were high, and the crops taken off this land were incredibly large. Rough and Ready, devoted at the present time to fruit and to the rearing of blooded dairy cattle, is now one of the most productive areas in California.

The farmers went into it on a larger scale. They carved out Union Island and Bouldin Island, further down the river, and began work on the mouth of the Sacramento.

Early in the game there appeared a new trouble. Those lands, after they had dried out and before they were tied down by the first year's crops, would burn up on the slightest provocation.

The tule reed packs in a mass something like peat. When dry it burns with a slow, sullen flame, like a fire in a sawdust pile.

The regular process of reclamation is to get the dike built hard and fast, leaving a kind of swamp, and then to pump out the water. After that it is left through one dry baking California summer to get ready for the plough.

A spark from a combined harvester or from a distant grain fire would set it going. Then it would smoulder and smoulder, advancing perhaps only a few inches a day, but burning down as far as hard pan.

It was found to be a most persistent kind of fire. In the early days they used to run lines of hose from the dredges and pump in water by the million barrels.

After the land is thoroughly burned it is left fallow until the rains of two winters have packed the ash. Then it is ploughed and planted like any other land.

The days of dear wheat are over. There is very little in that business now, even on the broad areas of California. It is only lately, however, that the owners of delta lands have begun to put their incredibly rich soil to other purposes.

A Chinaman, one Wong Jim, showed them the way. One summer he approached a Stockton landholder and asked permission to plant some delta lands in potatoes on shares.

The American refused. Wong came back with another proposition. He would rent the land, cash down, for its average profit in wheat and an advance of a few dollars an acre.

On that basis he went to work, much joked by the American farmers. Next year the Texas potato crop failed and the East had a poor crop but Wong Jim dug out potatoes like nuggets and sold them at famine prices. He returned to China next year to live as a magnate on a fortune estimated at $40,000.

Then Bouldin Island found that the land was prime soil for asparagus. Small fortunes were picked up there from canned asparagus for the Eastern markets.

There are no fences; the landholders mark boundaries by ditches. There are very few houses. The islands are not comfortable places for homes, and most of the owners live on the mainland.

When the grain is yellow and drooping big traction engines come in from the mainland, drawing those combined harvesters peculiar to a California harvest.

The combined harvester is mower, threshing machine and sacker rolled into one. It is a gigantic piece of machinery, almost as big as a Mogul locomotive. Among the intricacies of its beams and levers stand the eight men who run it.

The machine goes along behind the engine nearly as fast as a man can walk. A twenty foot scythe cuts the stalks just below the head, and drops them on a canvas belt.

A moment later a man on the other side of the machine pulls a lever. Three sacks of grain and a little pile of chaff drop in the swath. The stalks are left standing to be ploughed under for fertilizer in the spring.—New York Sun.

DRAINING THE EVERGLADES.

Vast Areas in Florida Becoming Available as Garden Land.

The department of agriculture is specially interested in the project now on foot of draining the Everglades. These half-flooded swamps to the south of the huge pond known as Lake Okeechobee are to be converted into dry and productive land by constructing dikes and pumping out the water—an achievement which, when carried into effect, will bring about the shipment, a dozen years from now, of immense supplies of tomatoes, new potatoes, cabbages, string beans and other fresh garden produce to northern markets all through the winter.

It has even been suggested that Lake Okeechobee might be drained by connecting it with the Atlantic ocean by a canal 50 miles long, thus redeeming 600,000 additional acres of first class farming territory.—Outing Magazine.

Men Are in Majority in the U. S.

Taking it "by and large," the male sex is in the majority in our country by some 1,638,321, according to a recent census bulletin. In some of the states, however, the women exceed the men in number, notably in the District of Columbia, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Usually men are in excess in sparsely settled communities and women in thickly populated regions; cities, for example, as a rule have more females than males. In the later years of life the women exceed the men, which seems to indicate that they are longer lived. In the period from 16 to 26 years of age, also, the reports show them to be in excess.—Success Magazine.

King Alfonso's Body Guard.

King Alfonso is perhaps more securely and carefully guarded during the hours of darkness than is any other European monarch, except, perhaps, the sultan of Turkey. For four centuries the slumbers of successive sovereigns of Spain have been watched all night by the "Monteras de Espinosa"—a body of men to whom is relegated the exclusive privilege of guarding their monarch from sunset to sunrise. They must have an honorable military career, and be natives of the town of Espinosa. Ceremoniously, they lock the palace gates at midnight, opening them at 7 the next morning.—London Tatler.

Hospital Cars in Prussia.

The Prussian ministry for railways has placed at every important railway center throughout the kingdom a magnificently built and appointed car for the transport of sick persons. These cars have been specially fitted up from plans supplied by sanitary authorities. Spring beds and every medical device for the alleviation of sufferings during transit have been utilized. There are ice safes, gas stoves for cooking, rooms for attendants and ingenious devices for muffling the sound caused by the motion of the train. It is not intended to make these carriages pay; they have been instituted chiefly on the ground of humanity.

England's Best Known Church.

The name of St. George's, Hanover square, seems to be well known to every American who comes to England, says the London Chronicle, not so much because it is the fashionable "marriage church" in this country, as because President Roosevelt was married in it. A few years back an American dropped into the vestry and looked up the marriage register, in which, under the date of Dec. 2, 1886, he found the signature of "Theodore Roosevelt, 28, widower, ranchman," and that of "Edith Kermit Carow." Till then even the clerk, J. Molcey, did not know that the American President's signature was in the book.

Japs the Yankees of the East.

The Japanese traders, officials, soldiers and workers are pushing irresistibly into Manchuria, and now that the war is ended the Yankees of the east will guide and instruct the Chinese and dominate them and their markets. It seems likely that, without any Chinese boycott whatever, American industry will be put to the test to compete on fair terms with the Japanese before many years have elapsed.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Number of Feet a Second.

Few men could tell if they were asked how many feet per second they walk. A press photographer, whose work requires him to know all manner of speeds, said the other day:

"The average man walks four feet per second. A dog on its ordinary jog goes eight feet a second. A horse trots 12 feet a second. A reindeer over the ice makes 26 feet. A racehorse makes 43 feet. A sailing ship makes 14 feet."—Chicago Chronicle.

Large English Families.

A report of the awards made by the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society to farm laborers who bring up the largest families without having received parochial relief shows that eight men are fathers of 124 children. One of the men had 20 children born, brought up 17, and placed 12 out in the world.—London Tit-Bits.

London's Consumption of Ice.

London uses in one way or another quite 200,000 tons of ice a year. Although a great deal of ice is made artificially, most of that consumed here is natural and Norwegian. The Norwegian ice crop in an average winter varies from 500,000 to 600,000 tons. At least half of this comes to the United Kingdom, the rest going to the continent.—Tit-Bits.

If you tell a woman that a 50-cent article is worth $1.50 she will cheerfully give up 98 cents for it.

MRS. HUBBARD IN LABRADOR.

Discovered the Nascauppee Indians and Studied Their Customs.

When in June, 1903, it was announced that Leonidas Hubbard, an assisant editor of a New York magazine, had left New York for the purpose of discovering the Nascaupee Indians, who had never seen a white man, and of exploring the wilderness of upper Labrador where no white man had ever been, little attention was paid to the report. When six months later the story of the amateur explorer's heroic struggle with the wilderness, which resulted in his death, made its way back to civilization, the world he had left behind him came to an immediate realization of the difficulty of his attempt.

Dillon Wallace accompanied Hubbard on the expedition and when the latter could go no farther left him with their guide, George Elson, while he went to seek aid. Wallace never again found the spot where he had left Hubbard and the head of the expedition perished of starvation.

After the publication of Wallace's book, "The Lure of the Labrador Wild," no secret was made of the distrust with which Mrs. Hubbard

Mrs. Leonidas Hubbard.

regarded her husband's friend. Certain criticisms in the book in regard to her husband's lack of preparation for his last sortie into the unknown was particularly resented. While Mr. Hubbard's family acknowledged publicly the service Wallace performed for his friend on the ill fated expedition and absolved him from all blame, he was never forgiven by Mrs. Hubbard for what she considered the desertion of her husband.

When on May 30, 1905, Wallace told of his intention of taking up the work of exploring Labrador where Hubbard left it, the announcement was made that Mrs. Hubbard had already made her preparations for a similar journey, not in the cause of science, but to substantiate her own theory of her husband's death.

The first sign of the rivalry of the two parties came in the report that George Elson, the half breed Cree Indian who had acted as guide for the first expedition, was going with Mrs. Hubbard.

After four months of successful exploration she came back supplied with information that will undoubtedly cause the Canadian government to order its topographical board to draw up a new map of this wild region.

She witnessed the annual migration of the countless thousands of caribou, a spectacle which the uncivilized savages of Labrador only have before been privileged to witness. She saw the rushing rivers coated with ice in August and shivered beneath the blasts of snow and icy sleet that transform night into day in these weary solitudes.

She discovered a new river which she may yet be given the honor of naming. She traced this river from its source to its mouth, and only she and the intrepid Indian guides who accompanied her know the fearful perils that beset those who may in future attempt to navigate it.

Mrs. Hubbard disproved the general belief that the Indians whom she found near the big lakes in the interior never visit the coast, saying that they occasionally go out to trade and barter. She said both the Nascauppee and the band of the Montagnais tribe were startled when she appeared among them, but accorded her royal treatment.

She says: "I have secured to the name of my husband the honor of having been the first white person to traverse these rivers and furnish a correct map."

A Matter of Title.

It has been suggested that the Czar abandon one of his titles, "autocrat of all the Russias." Like many other high-sounding phrases applied to royalty it is regarded as now out of place. The King of England was until 1801 "defender of the faith of France." The word "czar" is never used in Russian society. Czarina is not Russian at all; czarita is, but is employed only in ecclesiastical ceremonies. The word used to describe the Czar means "lord." Americans speak incorrectly of the German emperor as "the Kaiser," as if there were but one. He is of, course, Kaiser Wilhelm, just as the Austrian emperor is Kaiser Francis Joseph, and the British sovereign King Edward. "Sublime porte" does not correctly describe the Sultan of Turkey, any more than the "government" would describe the President. The "mikado" is a term unknown in Japan. The mistake most common, however, is to describe Kaiser Wilhelm as Emperor of Germany. He is King of Prussia, German emperor.—Chicago News.

STERN CODE OF THE HINDUS.

Ideal of Truthfulness Held High and Carefully Practiced.

Absolute self-mastery is the ideal of a Hindu, writes Swami Abhedananda in Good Housekeeping. Every man and woman in India struggles hard to accomplish it by practicing austerities, fasting and various kinds of devotional exercises. The householder is not supposed to indulge in the desires of the flesh. He should practice moderation in eating and drinking. He should hold the ideal of simple living and practice it in his daily life. The Hindu men and women are not allowed to drink liquors, and the higher the social rank the more rigorous becomes the law of self-restraint.

The majority of the Hindus live strictly upon vegetarian diet, and do not eat animal flesh. They do not kill animals for food, and they train their children to practice this virtue of non-killing. They do not believe that lower animals are created to sustain human life; but, on the contrary, they hold that in the process of evolution the life of the lower animal is as important as that of the human being.

There are many families in India whose ideal is to sacrifice everything for the sake of truth, because they believe that the eternal truth cannot be realized by one who is not absolutely truthful.

Feathers on Hire.

Ostrich plumes are as much of a necessity to the London coster girl on her outings as are the pearl buttons to her masculine companion, and the big trimmed hats with their drooping feathers are familiar in all gatherings of this class. Many of the girls cannot afford to keep their money tied up in useless plumes, and there thrives a brisk industry in the hiring of these feathers. The loan of a single plume for a day costs but 1s., or for 4s. a gorgeous trio may be had for an outing, to be returned promptly the next morning. Weather conditions determine the terms somewhat, since a wet, foggy day will take the curl out of the feathers and make recurling necessary, for which "'Arriet" has to pay an extra 1s. On a bank holiday some shops rent out several hundred plumes, while on other occasions there is a steady trade with young women who wish to adorn themselves for an outing.—London Tit-Bits.

Kaiser to Suppress Gambling.

Drastic police action is, on the initiative of the kaiser, being taken against the gambling clubs of the German capital, owing to the numerous scandals of recent years. The 1900 Club is especially the object of suspicion. It cost £50,000 to build, another £20,000 was spent in equipment, and the club's commission on the stakes changing hands amounts to £5,000 a month. As this commision is small, the sum reveals that the money changing hands in the club in a year must be reckoned at hundreds of thousands of pounds. A systematic inquiry has been instituted into the affairs of this and other clubs, the principal points raised being: Has any member lost his fortune by gambling? Are members suspected of being professional gamblers? Do guests take part in gambling?—The London Globe.

Ambassador Reid in England.

It is estimated that if Ambassador Whitelaw Reid shall keep up the social pace he has set in England his term as American representative there will cost him about $500,000. He is laying plans for a social and diplomatic campaign such as none of his predecessors thought of undertaking. Dorchester house the London mansion which the Reids have taken, cannot be fittingly maintained under $75,000 a year. West Park, a country place he has engaged, will cost $25,000 more, exclusive of elaborate entertainments planned there. Then there are the opera, trips to the continent, etc., which will bring the total up to or beyond the formidable figure mentioned.

In Printing a Newspaper.

In how short a time a tree can be converted into a newspaper was tried recently. At 7:35 a. m. three trees were felled and taken to a nearby paper factory. By 9:34 the first sheet of paper issued from the machines. The printing works of the nearest newspaper were about two miles distant. The paper was carried there in a motor car at full speed, the presses set to work and at exactly 10 a. m. the newspaper was ready to be printed. The whole process from the forest to the reader thus only occupied the space of two hours and twenty-five minutes.

The Steam Watering Wagon.

The excellent results obtained with the steam watering wagon in the streets of Paris, have induced the Municipal College to order an automobile combined watering and street-cleaning machine, in which all the motions are given by an oil engine, at a cost of 12,000 francs (£480). Trial have shown that 15,000 square meters, 16,666 square yards of road, can be cleaned mechanically in an hour, thus accomplishing four times the work of a horse road cleaner.—London Engineer.

Bathing in Berlin.

A Berlin landlord has not only sued a tenant for loss sustained through her excessive use of water for bathing purposes, but has promulgated the extraordinary theory that "no respectable woman takes a bath every day."

Poverty in Japan.

Real destitution is rarely seen in Japan. Though some of its inhabitants are very poor, yet all seem to be fairly well fed, clothed and housed and are invariably cheerful. Nearly all the Japanese are of cleanly habits and rarely untidy.

Marion Harland in Beth-lehem

Interesting Christmas Experiences in the City of Christ's Birth

The little city of Beth-lehem is set upon a hill which is crowned by the Church of the nativity, writes Marion Harland in the *December Lippincott's*. The Grotto, which all sects of believers have agreed upon as the birthplace of our Lord, is directly under the church and entirely dependent for light upon artificial means. A silver star is let into the pavement of a semicircular niche, above which is an altar adorned with the usual churchly symbols. By the light of fifteen colored lamps suspended under the altar we read the inscription in Latin:

"Here Jesus Christ was Born of the Virgin Mary."

The long line of pilgrims prostrated themselves, one by one, and kissed the star, some with dropping tears—all, silently—solemnized beyond the range of speech. It did not add to our solemnity to be shown the manger, decorated with lace and an embroidered altar-cloth, and defended from sacrilegious fingers by a gilded railing. The really impressive things were occasional glimpses of the rough stone walls and roof of the ancient stable, visible here and there between the gaudy decorations.

The service of Christmas-Eve began at half-past ten at night and concluded at half-past two in the morning! At midnight a lullaby from the organ preluded the supreme moment of the occasion—the sudden folding back of a curtain above the altar, revealing a manger cradle and a big wax doll. The exultant outburst of organ and choir in a magnificent Gloria in Excelsis accompanied the stately processional of the entire staff of priests and acolytes, chanting and swinging censers while they bore up one isle and down another, back to the high altar, the same doll, dressed in cambric and lace, nestling in the embrace of the richly apparelled bishop.

Every incident of our last night in Jamal's camp in Beth-lehem recurs to me with peculiar distinctness. How, as the darkness deepened, the red, blinking eyes of the charcoal craters of the wonderful portable stove presided over by our accomplished chef in the door of the kitchen-tent—the night being breezeless—shone upon the under sides of the olive boughs over our heads, while our quiet talk went on of what had happened in the old town behind us.

We spoke longest of David's Greatest Son, and of the Birth that was to draw the eyes and thoughts of all nations to the little city on the hilltop in the land of Juda.

At midnight, kept wakeful by the rush and burden of thought, I arose to look from the tent door upon the watchful stars that here have a conscious majesty I have never recognized elsewhere, and wondered anew where, amidst the glittering hosts "marshalled on the nightly plain" had flashed the Star of Bete-lehem. For the last time in our eventful journeyings we saw the dawn redden the Mountains of Moab, the thin crescent of the waning moon dying, while we gazed, before the brightness of the coming sun.

I shall always be grateful that that night of ineffable calm and the beauty of the new day are prominent among the pictures conjured before my mental vision, as at the wave of an enchanter's wand, by the name of "Ephrath—which is Beth-lehem."

NOTICE.

In Re the Application of Maier Katz, for Pardon.

To All Persons Interested:

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Pardons, at its next regular meeting at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1905, for a pardon for Maier Katz, who was convicted at No. one, December Sessions, 1905, in the Court of oyer and Terminer of Columbia County, of the crime of horse stealing, and sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of ten years.

WALTER SHIPMAN,
Atty. for Maier Katz.

Nov. 25, 1905. 332 Market St., Sunbury, Penn'a. 2t.

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Office 238 Iron St., BLOOMSBURG,
Oct. 31, 1901. tf

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, ba rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine an liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL
I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, ba rooms hot and cold water, and

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1905.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Act of April 10th 1905 Authorizes a Forcible Entry Under Certain Conditions.

The following act relating to cases where the tenant refuses to give up possession of rented property, was passed by the last legislature:

Section 1. "Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter in all actions before magistrates, aldermen or justices of the peace, by landlords, for the recovery of premises because of the expiration of the lease for which the premises were rented, or for non-payment of rent, it shall be lawful in all cases unappealed from or where writs of certiorari have not been issued, where the tenant or occupant forcibly detains the premises against the constable serving the writ of possession, for the constable to make return of the writ "unserved because the occupant forcibly detains possession of the premises."

Whereupon, after the expiration of ten days from the rendition of judgment "that the lessee or tenant shall forthwith deliver actual possession of the premises to the said lessor," and the issuing of a writ of possession to the constable, it shall be the duty of the constable to notify the tenant in possession, or the occupant of the premises, that an alias writ of possession will be issued, setting forth his duty to use such force as may be necessary, by the breaking in of any outer door, or otherwise, to enter upon the premises for the purpose of executing a writ of possession, in accordance with the judgment obtained; and on failure of the tenant in possession, or the occupant of the premises, to deliver up possession within ten days after such notice served, an alias writ of possession shall be issued, and it shall be the duty of the constable to use such force as may be necessary, by the breaking in of any outer door, or otherwise, to enter upon said premises and eject the tenant or occupant, and deliver the possession of the premises to the landlord, his agent or duly constituted attorney.

Section 2. That the notice required to be served, as set forth in the first section of this act, may be served personally upon the tenant in the lease, or by posting the same on the premises in a conspicuous place.

The Same Wrong in Pennsylvania.

Thomas C. Platt's admission that some of the life insurance companies had paid large sums to him for the Republican campaign fund, with the idea that he would exert his influence in their favor with the Legislature of New York, has caused a general denunciation of the New York Senator. While this is well deserved, it is well for the people of Pennsylvania to recollect that the same state of affairs has long existed in their own Commonwealth. The senatorial bosses of Pennsylvania have for many years received immense sums from the big corporations to be used for campaign and other purposes, the payment of which was made solely with the idea of securing the influence of the bosses with the members of the Legislature. As a result, the big corporations of Pennsylvania have practically dictated legislation. The state of affairs will continue until the people of the State elect a Legislature controlled by them, and not by the bosses.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Judge Auten Shot a Bear.

Judge Voris Auten of Mt. Carmel, while out hunting the other day had the good fortune to come upon a two hundred pound bear, which he brought down at the first fire.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla enjoys the distinction of being the greatest curative and preventive medicine the world has ever known. It is an all-round medicine, producing its unequalled effects by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood on which the health and strength of every organ, bone and tissue depend. Accept no substitute for Hood's, but insist on having Hood's AND ONLY HOOD'S.

Holiday Shopping.

Gentle reminders are being given by the merchants of Bloomsburg to customers not to delay in the work of holiday shopping. Indeed it is not too early to talk about the advisability of doing Christmas shopping early. By so doing much trouble will be avoided to both the storekeepers, their employes and the public.

Fully nine-tenths of the presents you want for Christmas are in the stores now. You can find everything your heart desires for holiday purposes on the counters and on the shelves.

You can find competent and courteous clerks who are not too busy to wait on you. You can shop quietly and calmly, which is good for the nerves of all concerned.

Then there is another item. It is often easier to purchase $5 worth of Christmas goods a week for three weeks, than it is to save the money for a splurge in a single shopping tour.

Good advice may be wasted on some folks, but there are enough people who desire to avoid shopping trials, and who are grateful when their memories are jogged, to make it worth while to call their attention to the fact that Christmas buying when done in a rush is hard work.

The stores of Bloomsburg are full of a fine display of goods, and if you want a good selection, take this advice and go early.

With a shopping list carefully made out, and following the suggestions of the advertisements in the COLUMBIAN, Christmas shopping may be made a delight instead of the bore it oftimes is.

REDUCED RATES TO SUNBURY.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, to be held at Sunbury, December 12 to 15, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Sunbury from all stations on its lines in the State of Pennsylvania, December 11 to 14, good to return until December 16, inclusive, at *reduced rates* (minimum rate, 25 cents).

Two Victims of All-Night Dance.

Bradford county was furnished with another horror last week by members of the Pool tribe. The house of Wm. Ackley, in Towanda township, was destroyed by fire, and Mary Shaylor, 30 years old, and Henry Whitmiller, a babe of eight months, were burned to death. A portion of the vertebræ and one thigh was all that was left of the woman

A dance had been in progress all Saturday night attended by about 20 persons. Alcohol was the beverage, and when, at 4 o'clock in the morning, one of the party tipped over a lamp, the crowd was too drunk to realize the danger. Wm. Ackley, Jr., received a broken shoulder and frightful burns. Perry Decker was terribly burned, and several others received burns of less severity.

AUTO AND HORSE

Judge Says that Animal that Cannot Be Driven Past Machine Properly Managed Should Be Kept Off the Highway

In setting aside a verdict of $150 given by a jury last summer at Norristown for damages sustained by a collision between a team and an automobile, Judge Weand says in his opinion:

"An owner of an automobile has as much right to the highway as the driver of a horse and carriage. If a horse cannot be driven past a vehicle properly managed, the owner should keep him off the highway, or submit to the consequences." He says that owing to the hostility and feeling in the country against the reckless use of automobiles the jury may have been misled. In this case the weight of evidence being in favor of the defendant the verdict is set aside and a new trial granted.

BIG BEAR IN SULLIVAN

A big black bear attacked a party of five hunters in the woods of Sullivan county Wednesday afternoon and badly injured Hugh Burns, of Larksville, near Wilkes-Barre.

The hunters were taken by surprise. Burns was knocked over in the rush and the bear seized him, rolling over and over with him, biting, scratching and hugging. Burns' friends, Thomas Loftus, John Fogarty, Peter Blaine and Henry Reidler, rushed bravely to his aid, but their guns were loaded only with bird shot, and it was difficult to shoot owing to fear of hitting Burns, and they fired only when they could press the muzzle of their guns against the bear's side. It took ten of these shots to kill the big animal, which weighed 428 pounds.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

Entrance through Roy's Jewelry Store. tf

Town Council.

A considerable amount of business was dispatched at the council meeting last night. Among other things the American Electric Light Co. proposed that the lighting of the streets to let it to the lowest bidder at public auction. After much discussion it was decided to adhere to the first plan to receive sealed bids. W. F. Slagle was notified to suspend building until permit is granted. Street commissioner directed to lay pavement in Scott town from I. L. Rabb's to Barton street.

A petition was presented asking that William Hutton be restrained from blocking Ridge Alley. Several minor matters were presented and the meeting adjourned.

Pianos May Be Tuned Any Time Before February 15th.

The winter season for tuning pianos is the most advantageous of the year and extends from November until Febtuary. It is not necessary for the welfare of the piano that the work should be done early in this season.

Mr. Guernsey the well known tuner with his corps of able assistants who has the patronage of the most critical piano users throughout the territory he covers, is meeting as promptly as possible all the engagements. Mr. Sturdevant who has become very favorably known to Mr. Guernsey's patrons in Bloomsburg will be with him here the week of Dec. 11th and together they will endeavor to meet all engagements, so that pianos will be in fine shape for the holidays.

Orders at Central Hotel or COLUMBIAN office.

Election Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Fationnl Bank of Bloomsburg, Pa. for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at their Banking room Tuesday, January 9, 1906, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

4t M MILLREISEN Cashier.

Boy Wanted.

A boy sixteen years old with fair common school education is wanted at this office to learn the printing trade. Full particulars as to work and pay will be given on application. tf

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE COURT'S SESSIONS.

[Continued from 1st page.]

the case, Mr. Flynn withdrew the plea of not guilty for the defendant and entered a plea of guilty. The court thereupon informed McCarthy that the law provides another method of collecting indebtedness and sentenced him to ten days imprisonment in the county jail and pay the costs of prosecution.

The next case called was one in which J. R. Fowler had assaulted a boy named Swisher. Fred Ikeler, Esq., for the defendant, stated that he would plead guilty but desired to make a statement to the court. Fowler stated that he had much trouble with the boys every night when there was a show in the Opera House, and o the occasion when the assault was committed, boys were scuffling and in making an effort to disperse them he had slapped Swisher.

The young man was also given an opportunity to be heard. He said that some one had given him a ticket of admission to the show, when another lad snatched it from him and the confusion resulted in his efforts to secure the ticket again.

After admonishing parents to keep their children away from the theaters, the Court sentenced Fowler to pay the costs and a fine of $5.00

Com. vs. Richard Knorr. Malicious mischief. Knorr stated that while under the influence of intoxicating liquor he had broken a plate glass window, that if the judge would be merciful to him he would endeavor to keep sober and go to work again, He is a telegraph operator, He has already been in jail about three months. Sentence was suspended and the defendant given an opportunity to make good his promise.

C. W. Johnson on account of illness was excused from jury duty.

Com. vs Hugh Behm. Assault and battery. The offense charged was committed upon police officer Mease at the Berwick Store Company. C. A. Small, Esq., was appointed counsel for the defendant.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty and Behm was sentenced to pay the costs and a fine of $5.00. As he had already been in jail for some time, he was not again sentenced to imprisonment.

Martin Maning, Richard Joyce and John Kollak, who were wanted as wittnesses before the grand jury did not respond when their names were called and were each fined a day's pay.

He Approves "Frats."

Suequehanna's President Favors College Fraternity Organizations.

Charles T. Aikens, the new president of Susquehanna University, in a lecture before the student body recently said he approves of fraternities. The faculty of Susquehanna has heretofore placed a ban on secret organizations regarding them as dens of vice and threatening suspension of all who would join. President Aikens, who is an active member of a national Greek fraternity, said he heartily favors them so long as operated for the mental and moral betterment of the brothers, but despised fraternity life when used as a cloak to hide dissipations practiced in the chapter house.

Election Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Copper & Mining Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office at Central, Columbia County, Pa., on Monday, January 8th, 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m. Polls will remain open until 4 o'clock p. m.

J. P. Fritz, Sec.

12-7-5t

John Roach's Skilled Workman

Found Assistance Outside of His Craft.

"I was in charge of the Coppersmith's Department of John Roach & Sons' shipyard, where I was employed for nearly twenty years. I had enjoyed robust health all my life until I was taken with disease of the kidneys. I used many remedies, but, getting no relief, I consulted a physician, who told me that I

Had Kidney Trouble.

After treating me for several weeks I noticed with some concern that instead of there being any improvement, I was actually getting worse. Plainly something more effective must be done. At this time I saw the advertisement of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I bought a bottle of the medicine, and when I had taken it I was decidedly better. I continued its use and am

NOW PERMANENTLY WELL,

for this was many years ago, and I have never had a single symptom of the disease since. Dr. Kennedy is free to tell anyone, far and wide, that I was cured of kidney disease by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. And I recommend its use to everyone afflicted. GEO. NESSENTHALER, Chester, Pa.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy

Prepared at Rondout, N. Y.
$1 a bottle; 6 for $5. All druggists.

TO CHANGE INAUGURATION.

The last Thursday of April was decided upon at the meeting of the National Commission on the proposed change of inauguration day as the day to recommend to Congress for future Presidential inaugurations. It was decided that no action should be taken on proposing a new date for the assembling of Congress.

The committee having the matter under consideration consists of fifteen residents of Washington and the governors of the states and territories.

Governor Lea, of Delaware, was the only state executive present, though letters commending a change in the date of inauguration had been received from all the remaining states and territorial governors.

Attention was called to the fact that the resolution of the late Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, naming the last Thursday in April as a new inauguration day, had passed the Senate but had not come to a vote in the house. It was stated that death of Senator Bates, Ambassador Aspiroz and Judge Lawrence Weldon were the result of exposure on the last inauguration day. The committee's vote in favor of the last Thursday in April was unanimous.

SANTA CLAUS
Will Visit Us
Monday Dec. 4th to Saturday Dec. 16th. Each day at 10 to 11 mornings; 3 to 4 afternoons.
Children with parents or guardians admitted.

R. E. Hartman,
SUCCESSOR TO
I. W. HARTMAN & SON
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Ayer's Pills The great rule of health—Keep the bowels regular. And the great medicine—Ayer's Pills. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO., AND BOWLBY.

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

WASH MACHINES
Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

J. SALTZER,
Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

W. L. Douglas SHOES

W. L. Douglas $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes have by their Excellent style, Easy fitting and Superior wearing qualities achieved the largest sale of any shoes of the price in the world.

Fall styles now in stock let us fit you with a pair.

W. H. MOORE,
Corner Main and Iron Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

NOW IS THE TIME
of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

NEW FIXTURES

I am ready to quote you good prices on *STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO'S Enamel Goods*, all fully guaranteed.

All Jobbing of Plumbing and Heating Promptly Attended to.

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Prompt attention given
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Crayons, Framing, Copying and Bromide Enlargements. Made at Short Notice.

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Royal Baking Powder Saves Health and Saves Money.

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